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UN FORCES CONTINUE RAPID ADVANCE FROM NORTH, SOUTH

Marines reach heart of Seoul; Chinju captured ESCAPE ROUTE CUT OFF

Tokyo, September 25.

United Nations forces raced across Korea from the old Pusan beachhead to within 40 miles of junction with the besiegers of Seoul today.

An Eighth Army communique issued at 8 p.m. HK Summer time today reported a First Cavalry Division spearhead had reached Chongju, important cross-roads city, in an 18-mile advance.

Unconfirmed reports had reached the First Corps headquarters that an unidentified unit—presumably the same spearhead—had sped another 10 miles to the West and cut the main Pusan-Seoul highway at Chonchiwon.

If so, the United Nations forces have cut the last practical escape route for uncounted thousands of Communists fleeing from the front toward embattled Seoul and the 38th Parallel border between North and South Korea. The Reds had counted heavily on extracting them to help to defend Seoul.

Russian casualty reported

New York, September 25. The New York "Times" in a dispatch filed from New Incheon, Korea, says that a Russian major is reported to have been killed and another Soviet officer taken prisoner by an American reconnaissance company in the Seoul-Suwon area.

The "Times" dispatch said the report came from a Seventh Division spokesman last night, but added that the information could not be confirmed immediately at 10th Corps headquarters.

The dispatch to the "Times" added: "While there have been numerous reports of Russian activity in the North Korean armies in the war against the United Nations forces, these have been consistently denied by Moscow. Up to now there have been no Russian bodies found on the battlefield or Russian prisoners taken."

The Seventh Division spokesman also said a Soviet war correspondent had been taken prisoner. He did not have any names of the dead or captured Russians. He said he understood the two captives were confined to the Seventh Division prisoner-of-war stockade.

The finding of a Russian body on the battlefield or the capture of Soviet personnel actively accompanying the North Korean armies may obviously be news of international significance.

The Seventh Division spokesman had no details of the action in which a Soviet major had been killed and two Russians captured. He included the information somewhat belatedly in a general account of the exploits of a reconnaissance company that led a daring raid, taking the North Koreans by surprise and capturing Suwon and its important airport Thursday night.

—Associated Press.

The finding of a Russian body on the battlefield or the capture of Soviet personnel actively accompanying the North Korean armies may obviously be news of international significance.

The American assault on the former capital mounted in fury today with the 32nd Regiment of the Seventh Division smashing across the Han River into the city from the South East. It joined two Marine regiments in a three-way push toward the heart of the city.

Fighting took place in the streets of Seoul. Colonel Lewis Puller's Regiment of U.S. Marines early this afternoon reached the Duksoo Palace in the heart of the city, according to Reuters.

The North Koreans fought stubbornly all morning from sand-bagged street barricades and sniped incessantly from buildings and high ground.

Marines, rifles at the ready, moved down both sides of the town's streets, passed shelled and occasionally burning buildings, while Pershing tanks and flame-throwers tumbled between lines of troops, over the wreckage of tangled overhead wires.

Marine Corsairs roared overhead, diving to bomb, rocket and strafe ahead of the troops.

Tanks first went into action following near the city jail, firing point-blank their 90 millimetre guns. The Communists fired so fast that the tanks had to withdraw for rearming and repair, with periscopes and antennae shot off.

By noon today army units had taken a ridge North. East of Namsan mountain against very light resistance and Red ground panels which marked the front lines for ground support aircraft could be seen in the foothills of Namsan, says United Press.

Prisoners taken during the morning claimed the Communists were withdrawing Northward and were taking American prisoners of war with them in their flight, but there is little indication of resistance to indicate wholesale flight. Defence positions in the base of hills West of the city were still stoutly manned and presented a tough problem to units advancing from the West and North West.

The flanking by the Marines, who followed the shoreline Eastward into the Southern portion of the city and then struck North, enabled them to progress into the main part of the city and by-pass the Western defence positions.

—Associated Press.

Reinforcements
More American reinforcements were about to join the battle. A complete American combat unit was flown into Chongju, North East of the city yesterday with guns, ammunition and all other equipment.

Some 75 miles North West of embattled Seoul a South Korean commando naval raiding force landed in Haedo Bay outside the city. It destroyed enemy installations, wiped out an enemy unit and sank five North Korean vessels.

Communists on the Southern front had collapsed completely and they were in full retreat with nine Allied divisions in close pursuit. The escape routes of the Southernmost Reds the First Cavalry Division drove

North West to within 40 miles of a linkup with Seventh Division forces holding Ouan, 28 miles South of Seoul.

The gap between the two fronts only 10 days ago was 140 miles. Reconnaissance elements of the First Cavalry Division had reached Chongju, an Eighth Army communique said today. Both Chongju and Chochiwon, 10 miles farther West which unconfirmed reports said also had been reached, are 40 miles South East of Ouan.

Seventy-mile dash

Associated Press says American troops today captured battle-scarred Chinju, deep in South Korea, after the city's Red defenders ignored leaflet orders to "surrender or die."

Rifles barked and bayonets flashed in savage street skirmishes before the Red stronghold was finally taken.

The communications hub was captured by a fast moving U.S. 25th Division task force.

It reached the outskirts yesterday after a 70-mile dash over winding roads that began three days ago. The city was entered from the South.

By capturing Chinju, the Allies won their most important victory in the deep South sector since the 25th Division began its offensive nine days ago.

Hundreds—perhaps thousands—of Communist soldiers bypassed during the advance, now have no visible escape route to the North. Chinju is 55 air miles West of the U.S. Allied supply port of Pusan on the Sea of Japan.

South Korean units were pounding the East coast port of Yongdok, 28 miles North of Pohang, and advanced another two miles to the North. They also seized the five-way road junction of Andong, 38 miles West North West of Yongdok, and entered Yechon, another 16 miles to the North West and 55 miles North of Taegu.

No organized opposition was encountered anywhere along the South Korean front. —United Press, Reuters and Associated Press.

AUSTRALIANS TO GO INTO ACTION

Canberra, September 25. Australian "troops" will go into action in Korea almost immediately, authoritative sources here said today.

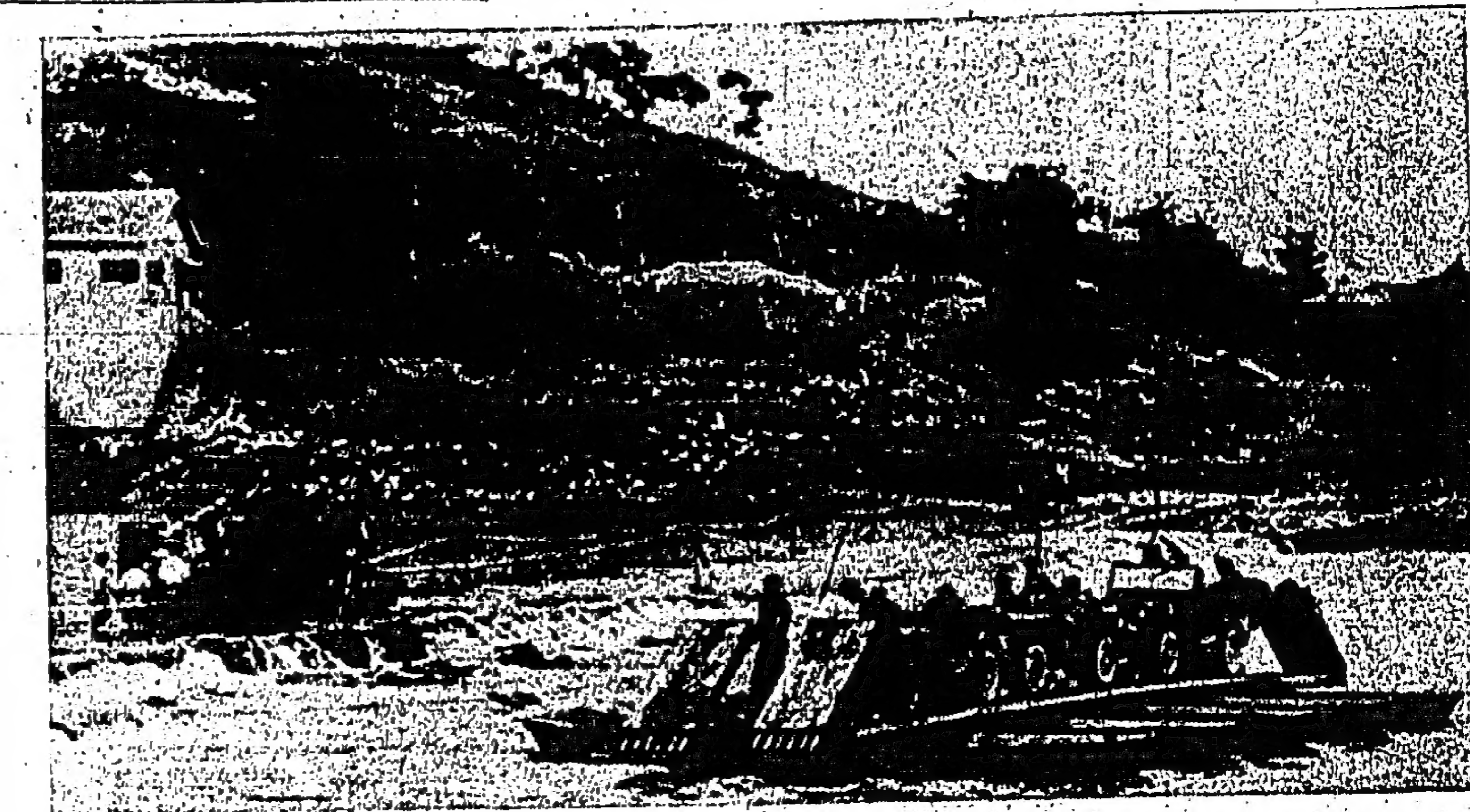
Australia announced earlier its expeditionary force would be built around troops on occupation duty in Japan. Australian warships and planes already are participating in the fighting against the North Korean Communists.

A British contingent to the United Nations forces went into action early this month. —United Press.

Warrensburg, Missouri, September 25. A school teacher, who wrote Premier Stalin a plea for peace, later more than two weeks ago, still has not heard from him, but she is getting lots of mail from fellow Americans.

Miss Iolo F. Johnson, Central State College journalism teacher, said yesterday she had received hundreds of letters from almost every state commending her effort.

In her letter to the Russian Premier, she wrote: "Let me plead with you, and our President, to all down to gether with a determination and faith that you can and will stop this murder of innocent people."



Loaded American jeeps cross a Nakdong river tributary North of Taegu on an improvised ferry supported by pontoon boats on the first stage of their drive towards the Nakdong river crossing. Koreans in the background unload sandbags from a truck as they build a dam road for heavier vehicles.—(AP photo).

Philippine diplomatic tug o'war

Manila, September 25.

A first class diplomatic controversy was shaping up today between the Acting Foreign Secretary, Mr. Felino Nel, and the former Consul in Hong Kong, Dr. Jose Rodriguez, over the latter's allegations of irregularities in the foreign service.

Mr. Nel threatened to expose certain alleged irregular practices in the Hong Kong Consular Office during Dr. Rodriguez's incumbency in reply to Dr. Rodriguez's indictment of Mr. Nel and other high officials of the Foreign Office for negligence barred at the hearing of the Senate "Blue Ribbon" inquiry committee.

The Senate committee has been investigating charges of racketeering and bribery in the issuance of immigration permits for aliens to enter the Philippines, principally Chinese nationals.

Dr. Rodriguez, who lost his Consular post in Hong Kong when his appropriation was abolished in the economy drive, accused Mr. Nel and others of being negligent in connection with the issuance of visas and permits and with favouritism in the appointment of personnel in the home office and foreign posts.

Answer promised

Promising to answer and disprove Dr. Rodriguez's charges at the proper time, Acting Secretary Nel intimated he had information not flattering to the ex-Consul.

Today Dr. Rodriguez went another round with a challenge to Mr. Nel through the press to file a sworn statement of his personal assets before the hearing of the Senate committee this week.

The Senate probers invited Mr. Nel and government and army intelligence officials to appear and testify regarding immigration procedure.

Dr. Rodriguez in his statement challenged Mr. Nel—who has enjoyed a reputation for integrity—and other high officials to explain their "inefficiency, incapacity, discrimination, nepotism and irregularities."

In the language of diplomacy they are harsh words, Mr. Nel said he would answer and that Dr. Rodriguez, too, had some things to explain. —United Press.

Speculation on Soviet attitude to UN victory

Washington, September 25.

Russia is apparently preparing to write off the crumbling campaign in South Korea as an incident of no importance. That is the view of the best-informed American officials who say that the Soviet position is not yet firm but is clearly tending towards an acceptance of a Red setback in that area.

Lord Mancroft on Malaya

London, September 25.

Lord Mancroft, who returned from a month's visit to Malaya on September 19, said today the anti-Communist campaign there works out at about \$1,000,000 (Straits currency) for each guerrilla eliminated and the end is not yet in sight.

In a question-and-answer interview, the 36-year-old Conservative peer said enormous sums are being spent on crushing Communism which would be better spent on restoring Malaya from the ravages of three and a half years of occupation by the Japanese.

Lord Mancroft said the problem in Malaya is not to clear the area of bandits but to hold it permanently free of bandits once it had been cleared. He said this had been rendered more difficult because the confidence of the Chinese population in Malaya had been severely shaken by the British Government's recognition of the Communist Chinese Government in Peking. —United Press.

ATTLEE SAYS "NO" TO ELECTION

London, September 25.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, has replied with a strong "no" to demands within his Labour Party for another general election this year.

This report came from a source close to No. 10 Downing Street, who added that nothing short of a parliamentary defeat for Attlee would permit a general vote in Britain before 1951.

Several members of Attlee's cabinet are understood to have asked for a new election to prove by a greater victory that the country supports the Labour Party programme.

The Conservative opposition press has freely predicted an election this year. —Associated Press.

Naktong crossing

MEETING ON SOUTH EAST ASIA

London, September 25.

The Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, today called for all possible speed in applying practical measures for helping Southern Asia combat Communism. He spoke at the first session of the Commonwealth ministers' conference here.

Mr. Gaitskell said: "Our concern is the economic well-being of South and South East Asia. Our task is to follow up earlier discussions on a work which took place in Colombo last January and in Sydney last May. Our objective is to pass as quickly as possible from the planning stage to the sphere of practical results."

He said the problems to be tackled covered a vast area from the China Sea to the Persian Gulf and concerned one-quarter of the world's population.

"Of the vast scale of the problem no one of us has any doubt. In any great territory, stretching from the Himalayas to the shores of Australia and from the South China Sea to the Persian Gulf, there is living one-quarter of the whole population of the world—nearly 600,000,000 people, which is over twice the population of Europe and nearly four times that of the United States."

Breeding ground

He said the poverty of Southern Asia was a breeding ground for Communism which could be countered only by collective action among the countries concerned. Mr. Gaitskell said the Commonwealth countries should not aim to duplicate the work already being done by the United Nations, but to supplement to work of all other interested agencies.

"We shall welcome the co-operation of all governments concerned. We should not be joined by representatives of the countries in South East Asia who are not members of the Commonwealth—Burma, Siam, the Associated States of Indo-China, and Indonesia."

Mr. Gaitskell made it clear that the Commonwealth would look to the United States to fill gaps in Southern Asia's economic defences. He said: "Friendly disinterested help is urgently needed to implement the programme. The task permits no delay. Democracy is faced with the challenge of poverty at a critical time. We are now on the right road, and at this conference we must decide how we can best put into effect the plans we have been developing over the last nine months."

He warned it would be years before the economic rehabilitation of South East Asia could be achieved. He outlined Southern Asia's need for capital investment, technical assistance, power installations, transport and modern factories and agricultural methods. He said: "We must be guided by the principle of helping ourselves before we can turn elsewhere." —United Press.

The weather

At 0600 GMT (8 p.m. HKST) the trough persists across the China Sea and extends NW-wards through the Luzon Straits to a depression off Japan. A weak ridge of high pressure extends SW-wards from the Pacific anticyclone across E. Luzon.

Today's Forecast: Moderate or fresh S winds gusting strong at times. Cloudy with occasional rain.

Yesterday's Weather: Maximum 32.6 deg. F. Minimum 23.9 deg. F. Rainfall 2.8 mm. Total hours of sun 10.7. Wind direction variable. Wind speed 10.7 mph. Humidity 74%. Dew Point 20.0 deg. F. Wind direction variable. Wind speed 10.7 mph.

She'll wait a long time

Warrensburg, Missouri, September 25.

A school teacher, who wrote Premier Stalin a plea for peace, later more than two weeks ago, still has not heard from him, but she is getting lots of mail from fellow Americans.

Miss Iolo F. Johnson, Central State College journalism teacher, said yesterday she had received hundreds of letters from almost every state commending her effort.

Our President, to all down to gether with a determination and faith that you can and will stop this murder of innocent people."

She asked Stalin to help restore a permanent peace for peaceful living for all people."

Miss Johnson said most letters she received agreed with her view but a few men have denounced her efforts.

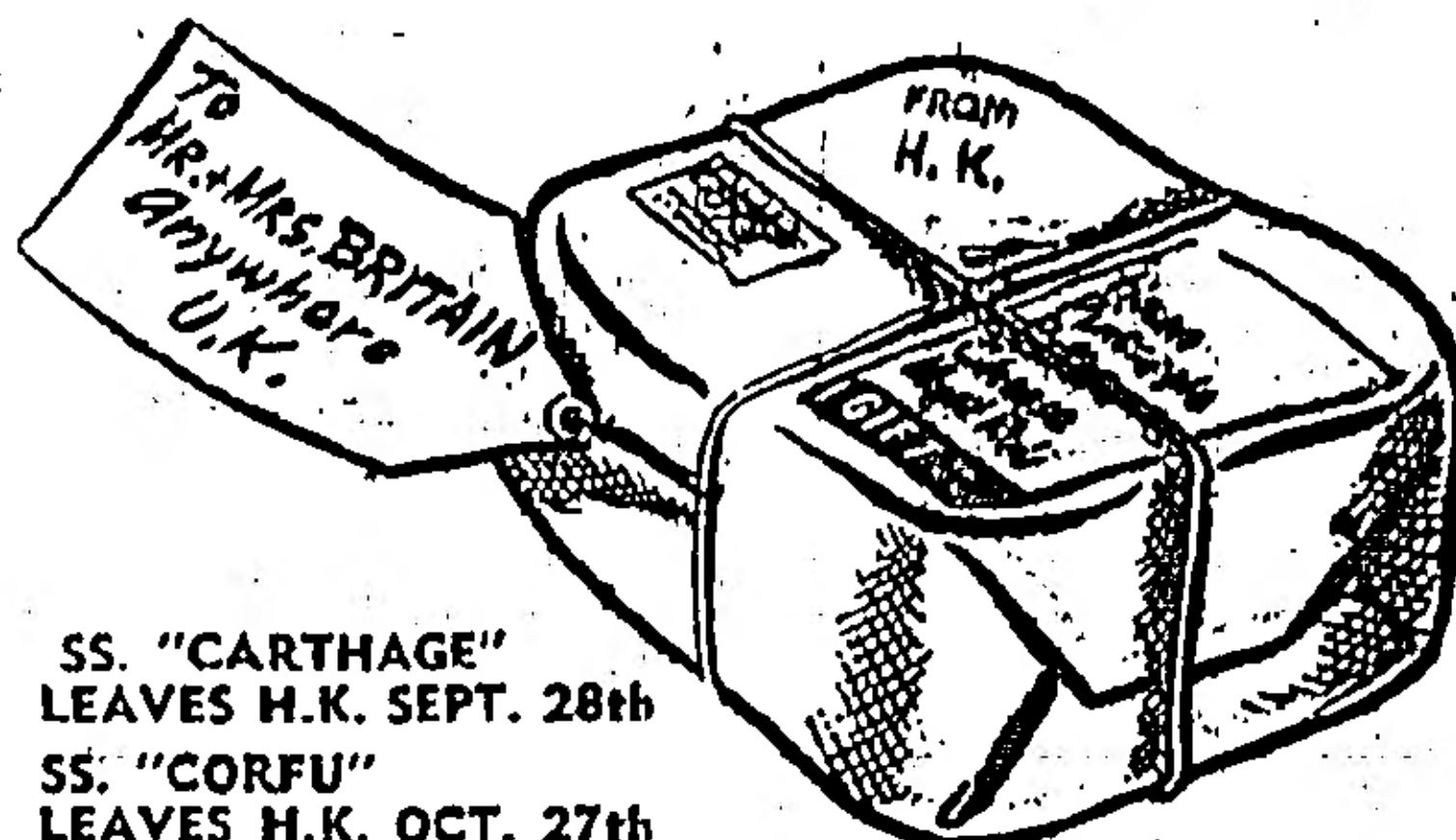
One woman wrote her: "I feel that if all the women in the world would read Dr. Johnson's letter, we would have peace. The majority of women do not want war, and since they gave birth to the men who are sent and killed, they should not

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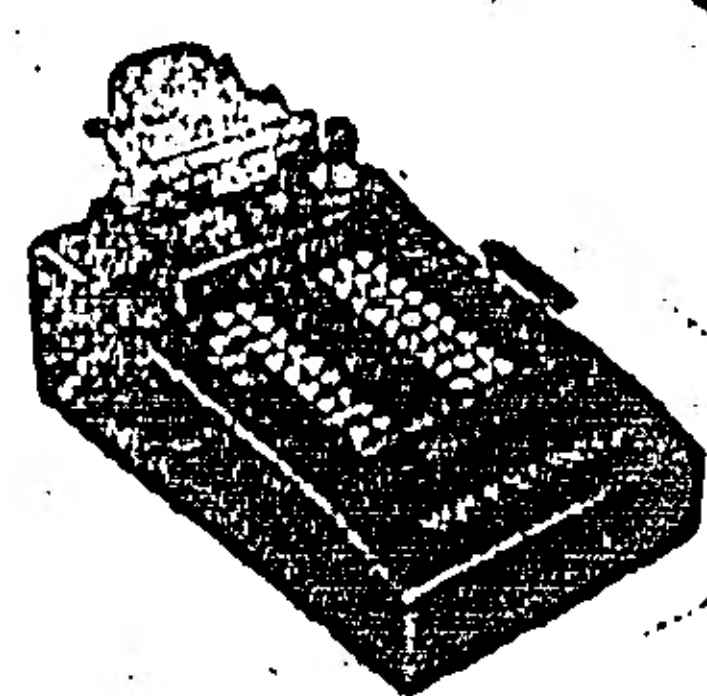
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SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH ROBBERY

Efforts to effect ship release

Taipei, September 25.—Great Britain is making efforts to obtain release of the steamer, Northern Glow, seized by the Chinese Nationalists on July 10.

The Northern Glow, a vessel of about 6,000 tons, was intercepted in the Formosa channel while on her way to the Soviet-controlled Manchurian port of Dalen from Hong Kong with a cargo including sugar, opium, steel drums and building materials.

Har crew consisted of three British officers—Captain E. Walker, Chief Officer W. W. Neil and Chief Engineer F. C. Duxon—and 27 Chinese.

Captain Walker says the vessel was halted in international waters and escorted from there to the Pescadore, former Japanese naval base off the South West coast of Formosa.

The Northern Glow is being held at Maiting, which the Japanese called Maiko, capital of the Pescadores.

None of the officers or crew has been allowed ashore.

The Nationalist authorities dispute the claim that the ship is being held under British registry.

The Northern Glow, they say, was a Chinese ship engaged in blockade-running and her seizure by the Nationalists was, therefore, quite legal.

The ship, which flew the British flag at the time of her capture—the British authorities insist she is under British registry—had several former names. One of these was the "Norwegian"—this was when she was flying the Norwegian flag and another was the Rotarian.

She is the only ship flying the British flag now under detention by the Nationalists.—Associated Press.

FIVE DIE IN TRAIN CRASH

Paris, September 25.—Five persons were killed today when an express train was derailed about 45 miles from Nancy. Many others were injured as three of the coaches left the track.

One of the coaches was reported filled with children returning from a holiday.—Associated Press.

FRESH FISH PRICES

Fresh fish average prices realized at the Hong Kong Fish Wholesale Market, Kennedy Town, yesterday were:

	price a catty	price a catty
Yellow Croaker	\$1.14	\$1.05
Mud Croaker	2.0	1.85
Ginger Fish	1.0	.75
Snapper	1.15	.90
White Pomfret (large)	2.48	2.15
Macao Sole (large)	1.40	.98
Golden Thread	.60	.50
Conger Pike	1.10	.85
Red Sea Bream (large)	1.25	.70
Hair Tail (small)	.60	.45
Sunday's prices were:		
Ginger Fish	\$1.12	\$1.05
White Pomfret (large)	2.50	2.09
Macao Sole (large)	1.40	1.27
Golden Thread	1.50	1.32
Conger Pike	.95	.82
Red Sea Bream (large)	1.32	1.18
Hair Tail	.50	.44

Evidence given at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday alleged how two soldiers assaulted and robbed a taxi driver of \$18.05, obtained a lift an hour later from a police inspector and were subsequently arrested.

In the dock stood Sappers Glyn Edwards and Dennis Colley, who were brought before Mr. James Wicks to answer a charge of robbery with violence of \$18.05 from Leung Kam-tong, driver of taxi cab 4558, on September 9 at Tai Lam Path, Castle Peak Road.

Yunnan railway repairs

Taipei, September 25.—Intelligence reports reaching the Nationalist National Defense Ministry today alleged the Chinese Communists had started repairing the railway and highways in Yunnan Province leading to the Indo-China border, indicating a possible stepping-up of their aggressive designs in Indo-China in the near future.

The military spokesman stated the reports also said the Chinese Communists were commanding a large number of troops in the province, presumably for military use.

The spokesman expressed the opinion that these latest Communist activities were designed to bring about closer military liaison between the Chinese and Indo-Chinese Reds but not for the purpose of mounting any immediate military adventure.

The railway which runs from Kunming, provincial capital to Lufeng, Indo-Chinese port, was built by the French and jointly owned and operated by France and China. The China section of the railway from the Indo-China border town of Luoyang to Kunming was returned to sole Chinese ownership during the war.

The Chinese removed the tracks in their section after the Japanese occupied French Indo-China to check any Japanese thrust into Yunnan.

Train service had been resumed between Yunnan and Mengtze and the Chinese Communists were said to be repairing the section between Mengtze and Luoyang, 50 miles apart.—United Press.

British Army exercises in Germany

Sennelager, British Zone, Germany, September 25.

The British Rhine army's "Exercise Broadside" started in earnest here today after 50,000 British, Belgian, Danish and American troops had moved overnight into concentration areas.

The exercise which started last week is being observed by more than 300 foreign military observers and 50 Press correspondents.

Senior Spanish officers are present as well as representatives of all Western Union defence countries and senior officers of the British Commonwealth.

All troop movements were ordered to be made at dark to prevent them from being observed by German aircraft. German tanks and vehicles were involved and a Rhine Army order closed many roads to German traffic over a wide area, spreading from Hameln in the Ruhr to Hanover in the North.

General Sir Charles Keightley, Commander-in-Chief, British forces in Germany, said today the manoeuvres were designed to reach maximum realism and effectiveness. He stressed the value of being alarmed, and a war of movements, on a broad front.

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HK water situation improved

Sunday's rainfall has improved the water situation. The need for caution and carelessness in the use of water, however, still continues, said an official statement yesterday.

The reservoir storage on the mainland, increased by 120.44 million gallons. On the island, where incidentally the consumption is high because of the congested population and unfortunately there are no more suitable sites to construct further reservoirs—the intake was 94.23 million gallons.

The gain in storage amounts to eight days.

Constabulary battling Huk raiders

Manila, September 25.—A battle between an estimated 500 Communist Huk-balahaps and Philippine government troops at the town of General Trias, in Cavite Province, about 30 kilometers South of Manila, was reported to be under way early tonight.

The Huk raiders were observed moving toward the town about 4 p.m. Manila time and reinforcements of a company of Army troops and two companies of Constabulary were rushed there to reinforce local police.

Reports to the Manila "Times" said a light opened at dusk and was continuing. The government forces thus far have prevented the Huk from entering the town.

A Huk column of about the same size has been active in the area South of Manila for 10 days. It has raided, one unprotected town and burned the municipal building after looting stores, but has driven off at another point. Presumably this is the same group.—Associated Press.

UK TO BUILD MINESWEEPERS

The Admiralty is to order several new minesweepers shortly. These are in addition to the large number from the Reserve Fleet which are to be refitted in private yards during the next six months.

Minesweepers, of which every navy of the Western Union and Atlantic Pact Powers is in need, now have top place in the Admiralty's ship construction and refitting programmes. They come before even fast anti-submarine frigates.

In the event of war large numbers of these small ships would be wanted at once. They are equipped with the latest defensive gear. Of the 80 small ships of the Reserve Fleet, which are announced by the Admiralty on August 23, are to be refitted as soon as possible, 35 are minesweepers. This compares with landing craft and landing ships (24), frigates (9) and destroyers (7).

Viscount Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty, gave a clue to the House of Lords to the urgent need to refit the smaller ships. He said that work on 111 ships, presumably the 80 announced last month and 22 mentioned earlier—was to be finished by the end of the present financial year.

The Navy has at present few minesweepers of its own, but though it has unrivalled experience in this type of sea warfare, while this fleet is being built up, training of men will be accelerated.

An experimental flotilla is soon to be commissioned for training men in dealing with types of mine developed since the war, mines which do not respond to orthodox methods.

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Home Guard plan progressing in Union of Malaya

Kuala Lumpur, September 25.—The Malayan Government plan to recruit "Home Guards" in every village and town is going ahead rapidly, according to an official statement.

The setting up of the Home Guards, the Director of Operations, General Sir Harold Briggs, declared, follows the demand of the people of Malaya that they should be allowed to take a more active part in the campaign against the bandits.

The Home Guards will wear a blue arm band with "H.G." marked in white. In villages, kampongs, re-settlement areas and smaller towns they will be armed. Thirty thousand shotguns have already been ordered. Because security in the larger towns will remain the major responsibility of the Auxiliary Police Units, Home Guards in these towns will be armed later.

All Home Guards, however, will be trained in the use and care of weapons, and ex-Servicemen, ex-Volunteers and hunters will be invited to act as instructors.

Home Guards will, by special legislation, be given powers of arrest, and the right to enter and search premises for the purposes of checking on the presence or absence of individuals.

Sir Harold Briggs has made it clear that the intention of the scheme is that the Home Guards will protect their own homes and the homes of their families. They will be exempt from the Home Guard. Except in what the Director of Operations termed abnormal circumstances, no Home Guards would be expected to do duty outside their own area.

Communist cells

The job of the headmen is not confined to advising who shall be enrolled as Home Guards. The headmen will also be responsible for reporting the names and movements of people staying or moving from or into their areas.

In this way, Sir Harold Briggs said, "we hope to discover or dislocate the activities of such Communist cells as exist in towns and villages. We are bringing in a law which will make the chief tenant in every house responsible for the names of the people living in his houses or who stay overnight in his house. Forms will be issued for the registration of occupants of all buildings. These will provide for the name, profession, age, sex and identity card number of each resident."

The Director of Operations explained that registers will be kept in the language of the chief tenant of every one who lives in his houses or who stays overnight in his house. Forms will be issued for the registration of occupants of all buildings. These will provide for the name, profession, age, sex and identity card number of each resident.

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Personalia

Ending his three-week inspection tour in Hong Kong, Sir Christopher Cox, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for Colonies, left by Cathay Pacific Airways for Borneo yesterday. Among those who were at Kai Tak to see Sir Christopher off was Mr. M. G. O'Connor, Senior Inspector of Schools.

Mr. C. Young, Traffic Manager, Pacific-Alaska Division, Pan American World Airways, arrived yesterday afternoon from Japan.

A four-man delegation chosen by the Japanese Government to attend the vocational training course for Asian countries in India passed through Hong Kong yesterday by Pan American World Airways on its way to India.

The training courses, sponsored by the International Labour Organisation, are to last three to four months.

The delegation comprises Messrs. Susumo Marosawa, Hachiro Koyama, Masao Kohayashi, and Kazuo Nakamura.

Dr. W. K. L. Ng Cheng-hin, Messrs. M. Louche, Y. Guay, P. Vaud and Ling Young-bung, left Hong Kong for Indo-China by Air France during the week-end.

Week-end arrivals from Indo-China included Mr. and Mrs. D. Lenthall, Mrs. Y. Gely, Mrs. Yung Sing, Messrs. M. Pignat, J. B. Johannes, Ly Kiet and Lu Dong.

FOOD AND FUEL INDEX

The food and fuel index for the week ended September 23, issued by the Labour Office, were:

Rice and Flour, 1.5 catty	\$4.000
Vegetables, 1.0 catty	1.170
Salt Cabbage, 0.2 catty	2.040
Oil, 0.7 catty	12.380
Salt Fish, 0.8 catty	1.200
Fish, 0.4 catty	2.900
Pork, 0.2 catty	1.820
Pineapple, 10 catty	7.000
Beach Cured, 14 pieces	4.000
Total	\$15.110

The average of the food and fuel figures for the week ended September 2 and 9 is \$18.025.

The Rehabilitation Allowance for October will therefore be:

Bally-paid workers, Artisans: 22 a day; Civilian, 22.40 a day; Women, 22.40 a day; Month-paid workers: Men, \$24 a month; Women, \$20 a month.

Farewell party to Mr. Shillingford

A silver salver was presented to Mr. W. Shillingford, retiring Commissioner of Prisons who has been with the Prisons Department since 1910, by members of the Prison Officers Club at a farewell party at the Club at Stanley yesterday.

More than 100 people, including Mrs. Shillingford, Mr. J. T. Burdett, Acting Commissioner of Prisons, and Mr. C. J. Norman, President of the Club, attended the party.

Mr. A. J. Jillett, Superintendent, was the first to speak at the party.

Mr. Jillett said: "Mr. Shillingford has been in our department for many years and his knowledge of prison work has been outstanding. But the value of his personality has been even greater."

After relating Mr. Shillingford's work, Mr. Jillett concluded his speech by saying: "We have been richer for his presence and our head and his name will always be held in grateful remembrance in the virtue of honour and decency."

Mr. Burdett, pointing out the excellent work done by the staff of the Prison under the guidance of Mr. Shillingford, told his staff to follow the way as set by the retiring Commissioner of Prisons.

Mr. Shillingford, in his speech, said he was grateful and happy to know that our work for the past years has won the praise from the Government. The praise is merited because the whole staff have done their best.

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B 8129	Humoresque (Dvorak) Serenade—Millions d'Arcadia (Origo)	New Light Sym. Orch.
DA 707	Mandoline Serenade, Ellar d'Amore—Quanto e bella	Gill
DA 1383	In a Persian Garden—Myself When Young, Nono But the Lonely Heart	Tibbett
DX 1239	Fantasia—Improvised in C Sharp Minor (Chopin) Polonaise in A Major (Chopin)	Iris Loveridge
DX 1373	Casse Nocturne—Waltz of the Flowers, Melodie in E Flat (Tchakovsky)	Andre Kostelanetz
DX 1433	The Dream of Olwen, Incidental Music from film, "White Lie"	Charles Williams & Concert Orch.
K 1282	March Slay, Op. 31 (Tchakovsky)	Nat. Sym. Orch. Cond. Fialkowski
F 8010	Rhapsody for Saxophone 2 parts (Camarata)	Kingsway Sym. Orch. Cond. Camarata

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No more bonds for HK visitors

Taipei, September 25.—From the beginning of October Chinese intending to go to Hong Kong or Macao from Formosa will no longer be required to buy Nationalist liberty bonds.

The purchase of such bonds was made compulsory in February when it looked as if Formosa might be invaded by the Chinese Reds.

Now, the traffic is more free, and out of Formosa, creating housing and other problems here, in an effort to stimulate the growing volume of trade between Formosa and Hong Kong, the Chinese Government has decided to abolish the bonds.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Caution given

Asked how long they had been in the Colony, Sapper Edwards replied about a year.

DSI Hidden added that before questioning the two soldiers he had identified himself as a police officer. He had told them that he was not satisfied with their explanation and that he had reason to believe that they had robbed a taxi driver of \$18.05 that evening at Tai Lam Path. He cautioned them, witness said.

Replying to a query, Sapper Edwards had told witness that they were trying to find their camp but could not locate it, and so had to walk back to town.

The soldiers were then told to get into the car, and they proceeded towards Kowloon.

A few moments later, they met another car, carrying Sub-Inspector J. Demsey and a party of Tung Wan Station detectives. At that moment the taxi driver (complainant) also arrived on the scene.

Leung informed SI Kwong about his experience and identified the soldiers, who were thereupon cautioned by the police.

Sapper Edwards replied that he had robbed no one. Colley said: "Not us."

DSI Hidden continued that he was about to search the first defendant when he noticed \$18.05 in his pocket. That was all he took. Witness said he searched defendant and found a \$10 bill hidden in the left sock.

Edwards told him that he did not know how the \$10 bill got into his sock, witness added.

The group then went to the Castle Peak Road, where the soldiers were arrested by the police.

Reuter.

BRITISH SHIP TO LEAVE SHANGHAI FOR COLONY

Reminders

Today

NAAFI Club, Kowloon, table tennis tournament, 8 p.m.
Bridge Drive, European YMCA, 8 p.m.
Cheong Services Club, informal dance, 7.30 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, whist drive (cash prizes) 8 p.m.
Exhibition of Chinese paintings by Prof. Chao Shao-an, Hotel Cecil, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Coming events

TOMORROW
Tee II meeting, 50, Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.
Urban Council meeting, GPO Bldg., 4.15 p.m.
NAAFI Club, Kowloon, Darts Tournament, 8 p.m.
Union Jack Club, whist drive, 7.45 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, finals of boxing championships, 8 p.m.
IHK Art Club, monthly exhibition and Xmas Cards, St. John's Cathedral hall, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

THURSDAY

IHK Art Club, monthly exhibition and Xmas Cards, St. John's Cathedral hall, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
NAAFI Club, Kowloon, snooker tournament, 7 p.m.; whist drive, 7.30 p.m.
Union Jack Club, tennis, 7.30 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, semi-finals and finals of tennis, and darts competitions, 7 p.m.
Hong Kong Women's International Club, bathing picnic for service personnel, buses leave 6.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.

The first British-flagged merchant ship to enter Shanghai successfully for the past two months is due to leave that port for Hong Kong today. She is the 5,000-ton ss. Inchmull.

On September 19 she successfully navigated the Yangtsé river, passing by the hulks of three sunken merchant ships which had struck mines while proceeding to Shanghai—all within the past three months.

Warrant issued by Magistrate

A warrant was issued by Mr. J. Reynolds at Central yesterday for the arrest of two of three Chinese women alleged to have trafficked in women for prostitution when they failed to appear in court.

Cheung Fung-lam, aged 21, represented by Mr. Alfred Y. Hon, had her bail of \$4,000 cash extended while He King, aged 41, had her bail of \$1,000 extended.

First defendant was charged with taking part in purchasing at the Lee Fook Boarding House, two girls, aged 15 and 16, for the purpose of prostitution.

She was additionally charged with exercising control over the movements of the first girl for the purpose of gain between March 18 and August in such a manner as to show abetting the prostitution of the girl.

Ho King was charged with the selling of the second girl. When the case came up for hearing yesterday, first defendant was absent.

Mr. Hon said that he regretted very much the absence of his client. It was the first occasion in his 15 years of practice in the Colony that a client of his had jumped bail.

It was reliably reported that the Inchmull, owned by the Douglas Steamship Company, took a cargo of caustic soda, dyes, and other general cargo to Shanghai.

She is the largest British ship to trade with Shanghai this year. It is understood that the Inchmull is under charter to a Chinese shipping firm named the Hui Pan Shipping Company.

Since the ban on petroleum shipments from most Western countries to Communist ports went into effect early in July, Soviet ships have been transporting thousands of gallons of petroleum to the North China ports of Tientsin and Tsingtao.

Three grades These shipments, according to a reliable source from Shanghai yesterday, consist of three grades of petroleum—the best grade being suitable for aeroplane engines.

Prior to these shipments, the petroleum supply in North China had been dependent on American and British shipments, the source said.

The Russian shipments were reported to have been transported over the Trans-Siberian railway from Rumanian oil fields.

The source said that the price of the good-quality petrol was a little more than HK\$600 a gallon. It added that the shipments were evidently in excess of immediate civilian consumption.

CMSN ships leave HK for Canton

Two 2,000-ton merchant ships left Hong Kong yesterday for Canton. Reliable sources said last night that the ships were due to be converted into troop transports by the Chinese Reds.

They are the ss. Hai Hui and the ss. Lin Sen, and are part of the 13-ship fleet owned by the Chinese Merchants' Steamship Navigation Company.

They are reported to have carried no cargo. The CMSN fleet was formerly controlled by the Chinese Nationalist government. However, the officers and men of the company defected to the Communist government on January 15.

Several million dollars for the cost of the ships is still owing to the World Bank in the United States. It is understood however, that past American representations to have the ships' departure stopped by the Hong Kong authorities have not been successful.

Both ships left fully manned. Altogether, seven out of the 13-ship fleet have left Hong Kong for Chinese mainland ports in the past three months.

The remaining six, including two LSTs, are expected to depart from Hong Kong soon. In the past, Chinese Communist servicemen have taken over the operation of the ships upon their arrival in Canton.

The following CMSN ships are still in local waters: The ss. Tai Hing; ss. Ming 302; ss. Tsun Goh; ss. Chiao Jen; ss. Cheng Chun and the ss. Hai Hui.

The French fear to entrust direction of a national army to the Bao Dai Government. They assert that the French are afraid that the army will some day be used to compel France to grant fuller independence to Vietnam.

Aside from what truth there may be in these assertions, foreign observers and good reasons for French inability to hastily form a large Vietnamese national army.

Army snags

Because of the universal demand for full independence, the political climate is still unfavourable in Vietnam for the quick realisation of an army to be fully trusted in combat against the Vietnamese. The French recall how Nationalist troops in China collapsed before Communist troops inferior in equipment and numbers.

The Vietnamese are said to be good individual soldiers but critically short of trained NCOs and officers. Only three of their nine existing regular battalions have completely Vietnamese cadres. French officers and NCOs on loan make up the largest part of the Vietnamese army cadre.

The French army is carrying out an expansion training programme for the Vietnamese army. Officers are being schooled both here and in France. But the corps of commissioned Vietnamese officers will only number around 300 at the end of this year.

All Vietnamese troops are paid by the French Government. Vietnam has not yet taken full control of her finances—Associated Press.

Typhoid cases in Kowloon City

A Sanitary Department Inspector disclosed to Mr. R. W. B. Winter at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday that a number of typhoid cases have been discovered in the Kowloon City and Diamond Hill districts.

As a result of a check-up of the sanitary conditions in these areas, 10 persons, including three women, were arrested on a charge of operating unlicensed restaurants.

Fourteen of them were brought before Mr. Winter yesterday who fined each \$150. Warrants of arrest were issued against two persons similarly charged, but who were absent yesterday. Bail of \$50 each was extended. The prosecuting Inspector told the Court defendants were operating small eating shops in wooden huts. There is no running water supply in the area and it was believed that they used dirty stream water.

'Borrowed' at point of gun

An unemployed man who "borrowed" \$70 from a cashew of a restaurant at the point of a gun was unanimously found guilty at the Criminal Sessions yesterday of robbery with aggravation.

Sentence on Li Chi-shing, aged 24, was deferred until tomorrow by the Senior Judge, Mr. Justice Gould, when the prisoner denied previous convictions of receiving stolen property and attempted larceny by bail.

Li, who was not legally defended, was convicted of robbing Ho Pak-ho of \$70 on the evening of May 20. He was sitting at his place at the entrance of the restaurant at Kowloon Street where he was employed.

Suddenly, the accused appeared and pointed a revolver at him. Li then asked Ho for a "loan". Under the threat of the gun, the cashier opened the cash drawer, from which the accused snatched \$70.

Li then turned and fled. He was pursued by the folks of the cafe, but they could not catch him. Li subsequently showed up at the police station to give information about the robbery, but being in possession of arms.

He was, however, himself detained and later identified at an identification parade by his victim. Li was later charged with the offence of robbery. Accused denied the allegations against him, claiming that he was not in the Colony at the time of the robbery.

Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, presided by Detective Sub-Inspector R. Laurel.

MANSLAUGHTER CASE ADJOURNED

After Dr. C. C. Wong had given evidence yesterday, the case in which Chief Petty Officer Gordon Frederick Howard, aged 30, is charged with the manslaughter of David McManus, was adjourned since die, as three witnesses for the prosecution are at present in Korea.

Mr. D. A. L. Wright and Mr. S. V. Gillingham, instructed by Haslings and Company, represented accused while Inspector C. A. A. Nicol of the Home Office conducted the case for the prosecution.

Dr. Wong in evidence said that he examined Howard at 2 a.m. on June 11, Howard was alleged to have been under the influence of liquor. His shirt was rumpled, collar opened and tie loosened. He appeared to be very quiet and tense and was enquiring about the other person.

His gait was not quite steady and there was slight trembling of his hands.

No extension for doomed buildings

No extension has been given to the tenants of 1-14 Tung Shing Street, Aberdeen, to remain beyond the deadline fixed for today. It was reliably learned.

It was expected that representatives of the tenants or the Aberdeen Kai-fong would call on the Secretary for Chinese Affairs yesterday to plead for a further extension of time, but no such representation was made.

Government, it is understood, has no intention of giving any further extension, and is going ahead energetically with getting the people out of these dangerous buildings before any serious collapse takes place. The tenants, it is felt, have already had ample time to look elsewhere for alternative accommodation.

Dutch plan new country in East Indies Colony

Singapore, September 25.

The Netherlands is planning a new country in Dutch New Guinea—refuge of the Dutch since the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia—even though its fate hangs in the balance. New Guinea's Governor, S. L. J. Van Waardenburg, disclosed here that a vast development scheme to open up the country, costing 30,000,000 guilders, was planned.

He arrived in Singapore on his way to The Hague to consult with the Netherlands Minister for Union Affairs on financial aspects of the plan.

Indonesia has demanded that West New Guinea be transferred to the Republic. President Soekarno named the Netherlands during the recent independence celebrations that a grave situation would arise if the territory were not transferred by the end of this year.

Indonesia would fight if necessary, he declared. A top-level conference between Indonesian and Netherlands Ministers to decide the fate of the Dutch portion of the huge, jungle-ridden island at the Eastern end of the Indonesian archipelago and North of Australia, is due for the end of this month.

Governor Van Waardenburg made New Guinea's stand clear in the coming crisis. He said: "The armed forces of New Guinea, backed by the people, will fight any attempt at invasion."

Tough time

New Guinea has 1,000 troops, 500 navy men, a cruiser and 10 Catalina amphibian craft, he declared.

Van Waardenburg said New Guinea's European population had grown from 1,000 to 10,000 since the Indonesians took over in Java. The immigrants were living in makeshift houses built of discarded U.S. Army scrap.

The settlers were sticking it out in these primitive conditions, determined to carve a prosperous new country there. In the past six months they had imported US\$700,000 worth of equipment from Singapore for initial projects.

The Waardenburg plan involves:

1. The building of a new, modern Hollandia as capital, new harbours and roads.
2. Exploration of the country's mineral resources for economic development.
3. Development of the fishing industry.

Oil production

Van Waardenburg is not pessimistic about the island's future. At present it is producing oil and a few vegetables. Some of the biggest oil companies in the world, Standard Oil and Shell, are winning crude oil from the ground.

The Governor said that about 350,000 of New Guinea's 1,500,000 population were under regular administration. The development scheme would include the bringing of the remainder—mostly Kapaukas, a pygmy race—under Government control.

The New Guineans were not Communistic, Van Waardenburg declared. They professed no political ideologies and fought only over material things—Associated Press.

CHINESE REFORM ASSOCIATION'S RECOMMENDATION

The Medical Sub-Committee of the Hong Kong Chinese Reform Association yesterday urged Government and private institutions to make full use of the refugee medical talent now in Hong Kong.

The Committee said that although Government has employed some doctors who fled from Communist China, there is still a number doing voluntary work for Government.

This should be rectified as the refugee doctors are not able to give voluntary service indefinitely, said the Committee.

SALUTE BY HMS THESEUS

The 14,000-ton light aircraft carrier, HMS Theseus, gave a nine-gun salute yesterday morning to the broad pennant of Commodore L. N. Brownfield.

The frigate HMS St. Brides Day replied to the salute. Local naval spokesmen declined yesterday to mention the destination of the carrier. However, previous Press despatches from England mentioned that the ship was due for Korean waters. It was officially denied yesterday that the carrier had fighter planes on board which were to be additions to the Hong Kong RAF squadron stationed at Kai Tak.

Taoists to build retreat

The Yuen Ching Kok Taoist Society, an exclusive body of well-to-do Nam Pak Hong merchants who seek solace in meditation, are to build a retreat in the quiet of the hillside below Tai Po Road.

The site they have chosen is near San Wai Tui Village, below Tai Po Road, overlooking the industrial area of Cheung Sha Wan.

Yesterday they bought a piece of Crown land at public auction at the Public Works Department for HK\$8,000. The lot, known as New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 3101, having an area of 5,000 square feet, was picked by them, and they applied to Government for its sale by public auction.

The upset price was HK\$5,000, but a solitary bidder at the auction yesterday caused the price to be raised to HK\$8,000 before the lot was knocked down to the original applicant.

One of the conditions of sale is that within 12 months the purchaser must expend not less than HK\$50,000 in rentable improvements on the land. They may erect one or two buildings which must be of a residential nature only, and their height is limited to 25 feet.

The annual Crown rent is HK\$184.

The Society, which has a membership of less than 20, is at present housed in premises at No. 38, Junction Road, 2nd floor, Kowloon City.

LORRY DRIVER SENTENCED

A lorry driver, Lo Ping-tun, was given the option of a fine of \$100 or four weeks imprisonment by Mr. J. Reynolds at Central yesterday on a charge of dangerous driving. Defendant was cautioned on a charge of driving his lorry on the wrong side of the road.

According to the prosecution on Sunday Mr. R. Newman was driving his motor cycle down Barrett Road from the Military Hospital.

Defendant was driving his lorry from the opposite direction and while turning a bend went on the wrong side of the road and nearly collided with Mr. Newman's cycle. Mr. Newman at once applied his brake and averted an accident.

BIG FINE FOR OPIUM OFFENCE

A raid by a party of police headed by Detective Sub-Inspector James Martin led to the appearance of a Chinese woman in court at Central yesterday.

Before Mr. J. Reynolds, the woman, Pun Mei-lan, aged 28, was fined \$10,000 or 12 months hard labour for the possession of 64 tael of raw opium. Defendant was sentenced to an additional three months hard labour. DSI Martin told the court that on Sunday the police raided 50 Lower Lascar Road, first floor and found the opium in the front cubicle.

WEDDING AT THE REGISTRAR'S

Driver Norman Gamble, of 5 Company RASC, Causeway Bay, and Miss Sau Lin-lee, of 9 Shingpo Street, East, ground floor, were married yesterday at the Supreme Court Marriage Registrar's Office in the presence of Miss Katherine Kiwan, and R. Chaddband.

TO BE WED

The forthcoming wedding has been announced of Miss Calow Blanco, musician of 13 Hillwood Road, top floor, and Miss Consolacion Felipe, of 77 Des Voeux Road, West, second floor.

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Vietnamese army may be key to Into-China victory

Saigon, September 25.

French and American hopes for securing a final victory in Indo-China count heavily today upon success in building the infant Vietnamese national army into an effective fighting force for use against the Communist-led Viet-minh.

The importance assigned the Vietnamese army is illustrated by the fact that it has received the bulk of the initial part of American military aid delivered to Indo-China. Equipment has been provided to outfit 12 Vietnamese motorised battalions.

These battalions comprising some 9,350 officers and men are to be the core of the new army. Nine are already organised and several sufficiently trained to take the field against the Viet-minh. The other three are to be formed by the end of the year.

Officially, Vietnamese national forces are to reach a troop strength of 65,000 in 1950. But this includes militia and various "suppletive troops" which are generally inadequately armed or trained and under decentralised command.

The number of regular Vietnamese army battalions is to be raised during 1951 from 12 to 20. In addition, some 35,000 troops including the forces of semi-autonomous ethnic, religious and political groups, as well as diverse auxiliary troops are to come under the national army command.

Creation of a Vietnamese national army has more political than military significance in the war against the Viet-minh. It is part of the French effort to win support and co-operation from the people. Something which has been lacking in the past.

Peasant reaction

Four years of bitter warfare on the land have inspired fear and animosity towards the French army among many Vietnamese peasants. The French army of 150,000 is one-third composed of French-led Indo-Chinese colonials, but the peasant reaction has generally been the same even towards these troops.

Political terrorism and military requisitioning has resulted in considerable peasant antipathy towards the Viet-minh. Nevertheless, by a wide margin, popular support leans to the Viet-minh. Essentially, because the Viet-minh are Vietnamese opposing the foreigners.

Without the requisite co-operation of the people, French army operations against the Viet-minh guerrillas have bogged down. The French now accept that they must rely heavily on Vietnamese national troops if the "pacification campaign" is to be successful.

The French operational plan calls for their own army to be used in the initial phase of action against the Viet-minh. This phase consists of driving Viet-minh regular units from a given region and keeping them out.

Thereafter, Vietnamese Government troops and administrators are to enter the region and take control. The Vietnamese are to organize the people, stamp out guerrilla activity and restore order.

Controversial issue

Vietnamese Government police have recently been conspicuously efficient in suppressing Viet-minh secretariat activity in places like Saigon.

The question of creating a Vietnamese national army has been one of the most controversial issues raised between the French and the Bao Dai Government. Vietnamese officials have complained that the French have deliberately delayed the formation of Vietnam's army.

Many Vietnamese, including prominent officials, charge that



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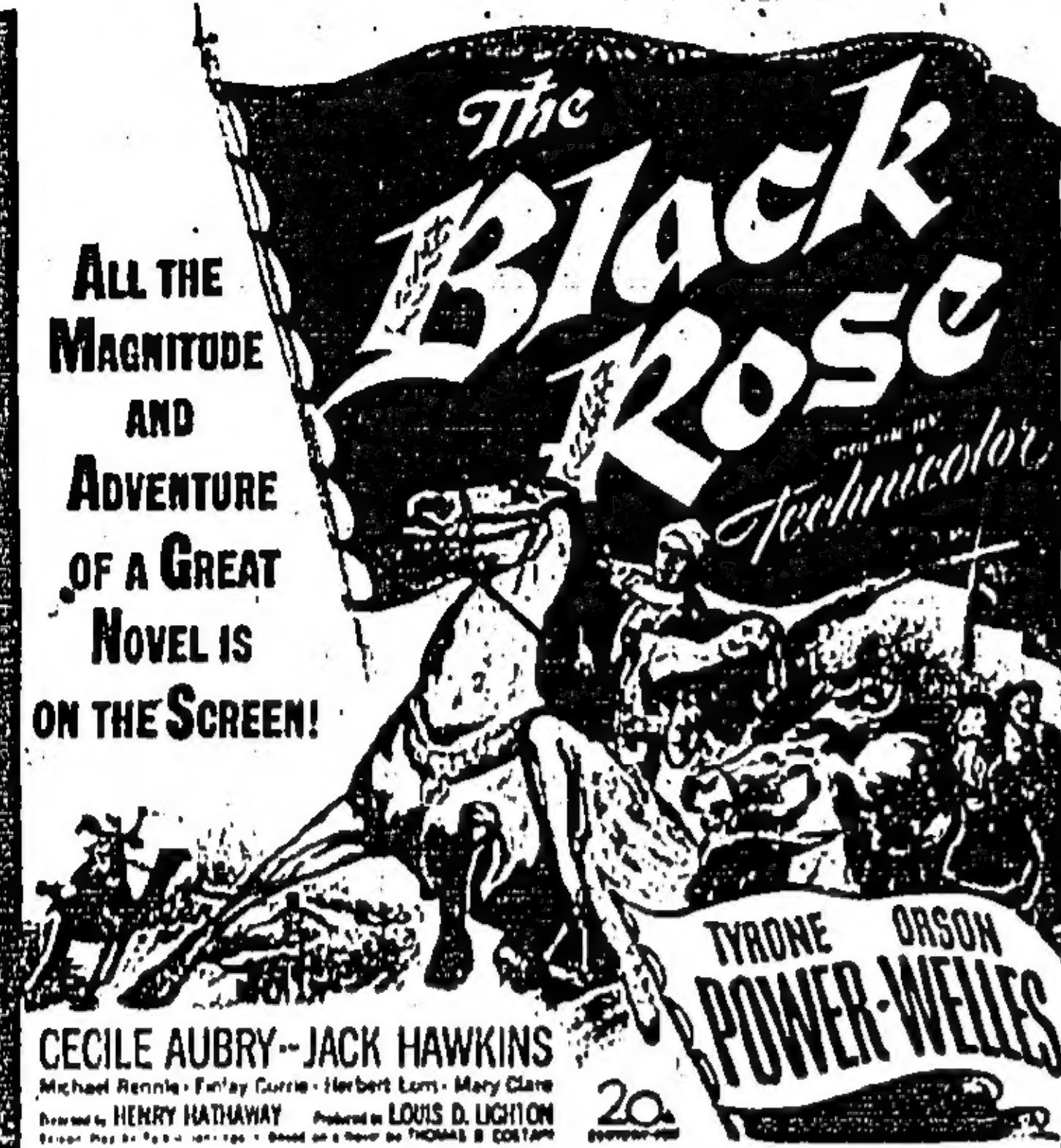
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NEXT CHANGE



CHINA DOMINANT ISSUE IN THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Lake Success, September 24.

It is the almost unanimous opinion of competent political observers here that not the American proposal to convert the United Nations into a push-button machinery against aggression but the question of China—including Formosa—is the dominant issue before the fifth session of the General Assembly.

This has been brought out by four days of debates in that body and its ancillaries as well as by the talks that go on constantly behind the scenes.

The inexorable logic of events has begun to tell, and some of those who opposed Peking's admission "out of turn" on the grounds of "no appeasement under Communist political pressure" have begun to take a more open attitude.

Pursuing the "logical consequences" of her declared policy in respect to China, India raised the question from the instant the President of the Assembly banged his gavel last Tuesday to inaugurate the historic fifth session.

Since then there have been four votes in the General Assembly on this issue and one in the Credentials Committee. On all occasions India has voted in favour of Communist China.

The last of these votes came in the Assembly yesterday. The indications were that an opportunity would be lost to keep on hammering at this lacuna in the solidarity of the United Nations.

Until the United States took the step of calling upon the United Nations to determine the status of Formosa—the seat of the Nationalist Government—in terms of agreement reached between the Allies in the last war, there was plausible speculation that the Peking demand would be postponed until after the United States Congressional elections in November.

Other factors

Other factors having similar import were:

A Cuban resolution that a more satisfactory method than the existing machinery for credentials be established and a General Assembly decision to appoint a seven-member Committee to study the question.

The projection of the Formosan question into the General Assembly in the overall context of former Allied policies against Japan is now expected to bring the issue of United Nations re-

presentation of the Chinese Government on the continent of Asia into sharp focus.

The United States has military and naval forces in and around Formosa. It was by side with Communist China on June 27 that the American Seventh Fleet would "prevent" any attack on Formosa.

Describing this action as a "threat to international peace," the Peking Government lodged a complaint of "aggression" against the United States which the Security Council has admitted. Meanwhile, the related question of a peace treaty with Japan has been taken up at the highest diplomatic level here and talks will proceed by side with the attempt to get the United Nations to "take over" the problem of Formosa.

India's interest

From India's point of view, it is important to note that Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the Indian Ambassador to Washington, has been here since the opening of the General Assembly.

She has taken a keen behind-the-scenes interest in what has been going on regarding the overall Far Eastern question. It is understood that she has been in constant touch with the top diplomats discussing the questions of the Japanese peace treaty and the future of Formosa and that she has been kept fully informed on the nature of the talks.

The Indian delegate's declaration in the General Assembly that India regards Communist China as "an independent Government" working out its own plans has carried more conviction than would have been possible in the early days of the Korean war.

If Peking concentrates on the political aspects of its appeals to the United Nations and does nothing to settle the Assembly against it by intervention in the various trouble spots around it, a swing in its favour is expected to come before long.

The pointer to all this will be the discussion of the Formosan question, either in the Security Council or in the General Assembly.

One optimistic forecast is that the United States will be persuaded to let a Peking representative come to the United Nations

specifically to take part in the Security Council discussions over the United States action in Formosa.

TALKS ON PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Lucknow, September 24.
More than 150 delegates from 11 countries will discuss the present problems of the Far East at the 11th conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which meets in Lucknow from October 3 to 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, will open the conference here on October 3. The Institute, which is concerned with the study of international affairs in Asia and the Pacific area, is an unofficial body.

Its permanent Secretariat is in New York. Its membership consists of all countries with interests in the Far East and its conferences are held every three years. Among the subjects to be discussed at the Lucknow meeting are the role of the United Nations in Korea, the effects of the Communist policy in South East Asia, a Japanese peace treaty, regional co-operation in South East Asia, the international effects of Japan's economic revival and the American economic policies in South East Asia.

The Indian Council of World Affairs will be the host of the conference and the countries sending delegations including Britain, the United States, Canada, France, Australia, India, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan and the Philippines.

The 1949 conference of the Institute was held in England at Stratford-on-Avon.—Reuter.

Fears of a Red walk-out disappear

Flushing Meadow, September 24.
Fears that the Soviet Union might demonstratively walk out from the current session of the United Nations have vanished almost entirely in diplomatic circles here.

The milder Soviet attitude at this session is interpreted by some observers as showing that the swift pace of the recent international events has left the Russians puzzled. These events include the United Nations action in Korea, the plans for vast re-armament in Europe and America, the reorganization of the West European defence and the plans for Germany and Japan.

The Kremlin is believed to consider that these developments demand a new analysis and a possible realignment of policy.

Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky and his aides are taken to be cautiously feeling their way at present. But it is not expected that they will return to the policy of boycott which, according to some observers, the Russians now regard as a political mistake.—Reuter.

WAR TAX BILL SIGNED

Washington, September 24.
America's \$4,700 million War Tax Bill, imposing new and heavy obligations on individuals and corporations, has become law with President Truman's signature.

The measure was passed by Congress only on Friday. The Administration wants new millions promptly to help pay the cost of the Korean fighting and the general rearmament programme and to combat inflation.

Next week, the Government will begin taking one-fifth more taxes out of all salaries and wages.—Reuter.

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BOOKINGS AT MOUTRIES

Britain to test air defences

London, September 24.
Britain's largest air defence exercise since the war will open on October 7, the Air Ministry announced today.

The air forces of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark and United States Air Force units based here will co-operate with the Royal Air Force.

The exercise, to be known as "Emperor", will extend over the greater part of England and Wales for a week. The announcement said that the exercise had the dual object of testing air defence organisation and drilling Bomber Command in attacking defended targets.

The Air Officer Commander-in-Chief, Fighter Command, Air Marshal Sir Basil Embry, will direct the exercise. Attacking forces will be commanded by the Air Officer Commander-in-Chief Bomber Command, Air Marshal Sir Hugh P. Lloyd, and the Commanding General, Major-General Leon W. Johnson, of the U.S. Third Air Division.

Royal Air Force aircraft will be drawn from Fighter, Bomber and Flying Training Commands, the British Air Forces in Germany and the Middle East Air Force. The Royal Auxiliary Air Force's 20 fighter squadrons and the Royal Naval will also be engaged.

—Associated Press.

Mopping-up action in Saigon area.

Salon, September 24.

Franco-Vietnamese troops killed about 100 Communist Vietnamese soldiers in a combine. Infantry and Marine clearing operation in the Red-infested swamp country around Vinh, 85 miles South West of Saigon, military headquarters disclosed today.

The attack was one of a number of similar sweeps intended to push the Communist forces out of possible jumping-off places near the capital. Fighting was reported from Tay Ninh, 50 miles North West of Saigon.

In the Vinhlong operation, Franco-Vietnamese troops were said to have captured important dumps of arms and foodstuffs.

Authoritative French sources said, however, that the Franco-Vietnamese troops would not pursue Vietnamese troops into Chinese territory under any circumstances. Positive and definite orders to this effect have been issued to all commanders.

Emphasis in the present uneasy situation, caused by a Communist attack on the Foreign Legion fort of Dongkhe, swung to Lookay

and Cuobang, which would be the likeliest targets of any proposed general offensive into the rich Red River delta.

The Communists are believed to have eight or 10 battalions in the Lookay sector. Military sources said the attack on Dongkhe was probably intended to open a communications and supply route from China to Lookay, headquarters of the Communist leader, Ho Chi-minh, 35 miles North of Hanoi.

French troops who have reached the peaks around the fort report no sign of life and it is presumed all defenders have been lost.

A United States observation team which flew to Hanoi earlier this week returned to Saigon today. It was headed by the U.S. military attaché, Colonel Leo Harris.—United Press.

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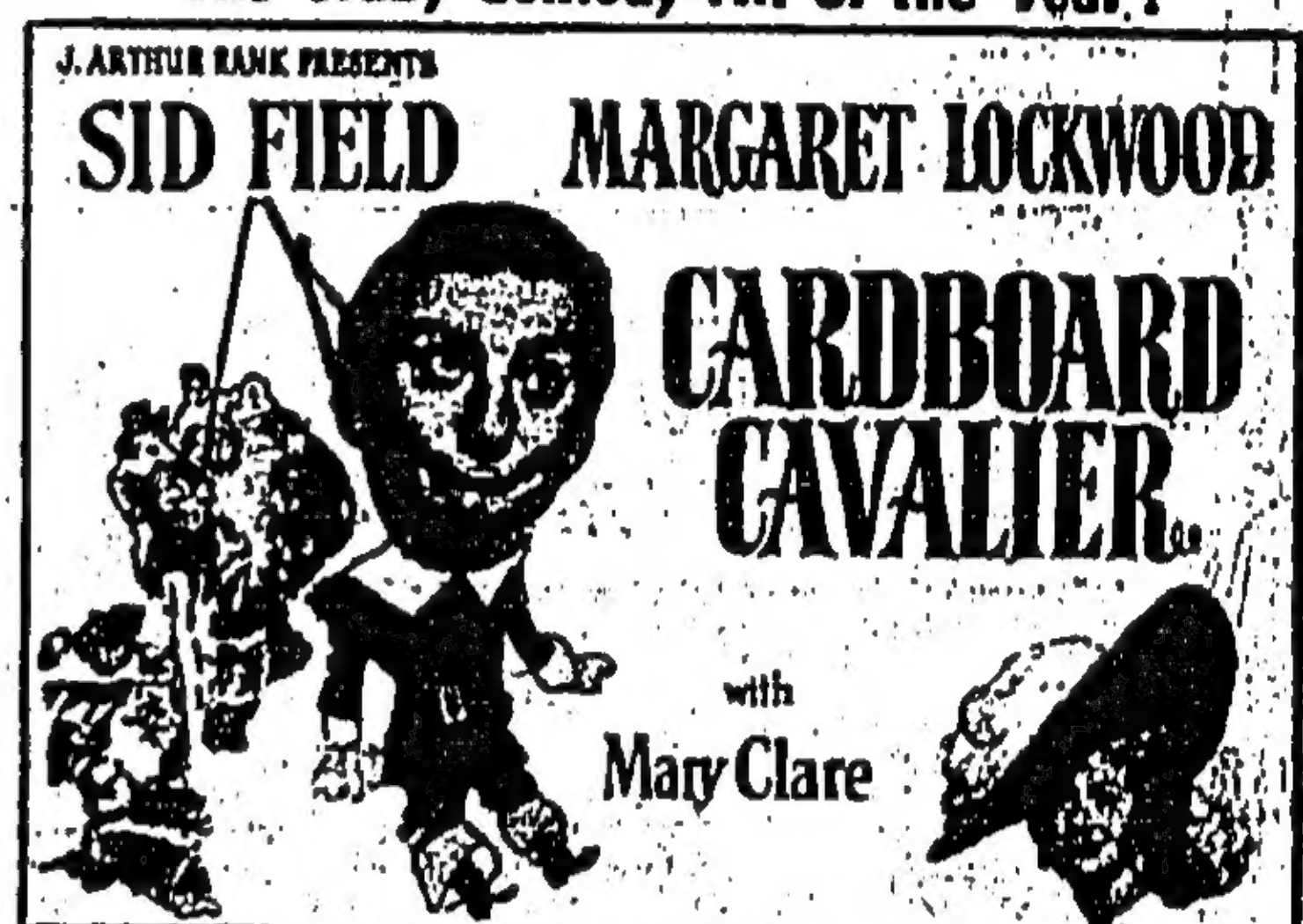
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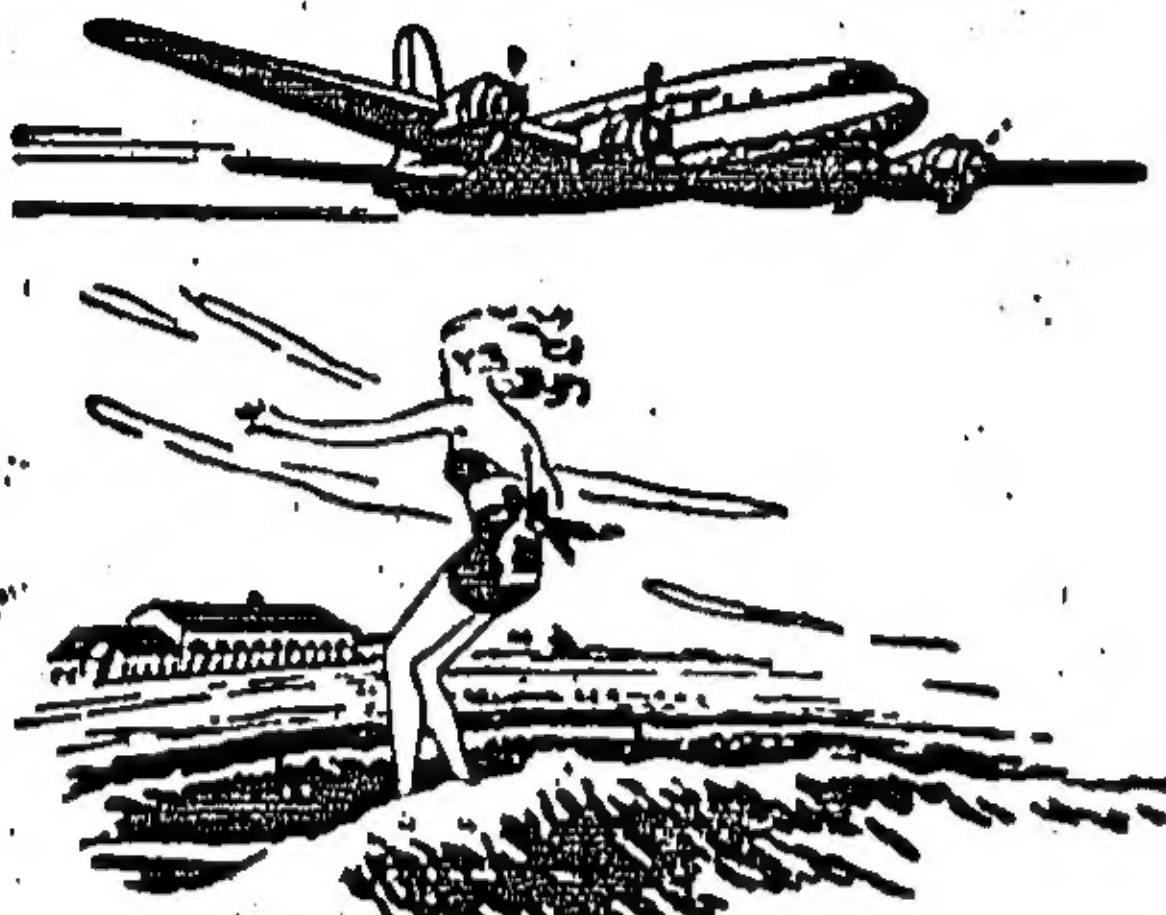
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BIRTH

COLEMAN—on 24th September, at Kowloon Hospital, to Edna, wife of Robert W. Coleman, a son.

PROBLEM OF NORTH KOREA

The North Koreans invaded the South as an army equipped for the offensive. It is pretty certain that if any of these troops get back at all across the 38th Parallel, they will be even more lightly armed than the South Koreans were. Measures will still be necessary to make sure there will be no repetition, and that order will be maintained beyond the 38th Parallel to enable the United Nations to supervise the political arrangements necessary for the unification and rehabilitation of the country. There can be no settlement except on the basis of a united Korea, but there is reasonable hope that this can be brought about without extending hostilities to the whole of the North. This might, indeed, increase rather than diminish the possibilities of grave complications.

The Russians, for example, went out of Manchuria, and sold their rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway, without a whimper or a grimace, when Japan struck two decades ago. But when the Japanese threatened to invade Outer Mongolia, and brought vital strategic consideration into the picture, Moscow sent a powerfully armoured Army Corps to the Mongolian border. At Nomonhan they administered a shattering defeat to the Japanese forces, who had no tanks or anti-tank equipment—to meet the onslaught of the Russian tanks. Conditions would be very different if the United States were similarly challenged. But even so it would hardly be worth while to ask for trouble if the problem of unification can be settled politically.

North Korean strength lay in its military power and only in a secondary sense in the Communist regime, which regimented and organised front and rear. Neither in Korea nor in any other country can Communists command a majority by the process of free elections. A Washington message expresses the belief that Russia has written off South Korea, but may take a different view of the North. It is suggested that there may be intervention there either by Chinese Communist troops or by the Russians themselves, on the pretext of keeping the peace but actually to keep the United Nations forces away from the Russian security areas along the border, which, at its Northern point, is almost within sight of Fossiet Bay and Vladivostok.

It is very doubtful whether the Russians would take such a risk, but not at all impossible that the Chinese in Manchuria, who profess a certain concern, may be prevailed upon to do so. That would not matter overmuch provided the machinery for the creation of a unified Government for the whole of Korea, under United Nations supervision, applied—as it must—to both sides of the parallel. If this had been done, long ago, there would have been no war. On this point there can be no compromise. But if it be accept-

As a young man in Philadelphia before the first world war I had a confused mental picture of Russia. I had never seen that country or any foreign country, but I knew many of the great novels of Leo Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, and Turgenev and some of the short stories of Gogol and Chekhov.

The Memoirs of a Revolutionist by Prince Peter Kropotkin, Russian anarchist, thrilled me with its idealism and humane protest.

The adventure literature of my youth included tales of brave rebels who cheated death by escaping from Siberian salt mines. My parents, born in the small town of Shipila outside Kiev told me of pogroms perpetrated by vodka-saturated muzhiks.

Curious

Neither of these revolutions left a memorable impression on me when they occurred, and I have understood why the Provisional or 'Korenko' government, which in Lenin's phrase, made 'Russia the freest country in the world', should nevertheless have been overthrown by the Bolsheviks in favour of an avowed dictatorship.

When in 1920 after overseas military service, I had a strong curiosity about the origin of the first world war and studied volumes of research on the subject by scholars of several nationalities.

They differed in their conclusions, but all attributed the war guilt widely: in a scale of culpability Tsarist Russia or Austro-Hungary would have ranked first or second, Germany next followed by France and England.

All these great powers had by secret treaties, agreed to carve up the world into spheres of influence. This expansionist urge of one set of countries ultimately brought them into conflict with another set of expanding countries, and then came war.

Liberal New York weekly magazines now charged that the

ed, the purely military problem will stop at the 38th Parallel.

That is a most desirable outcome in many ways, but especially from the viewpoint of the defence of Western Europe. The more resources available for that quarter, the greater the assurance that the Russians will be induced to keep the peace. The Communists depend on armed force to gain power—we need it only as a means of reinforcing and keeping the ring for more peaceful methods, both political and economic. The industries in the North have been smashed. They can only be restored with Western aid, for the Russians will not do it, even if it remains a sort of demilitarised zone.

The Russian scheme in Korea has failed, thanks to President Truman and General MacArthur, and the gallant resistance of the United Nations forces, still overwhelmingly American. Consolidation by a political settlement would be better all round than the indefinite prolongation of hostilities in the terrible winter of North Korea. A unified Korea on the basis laid down by the United Nations is indispensable, whatever the cost. But if it can be achieved politically, so much the better. At least it must be tried. The forces will still be at hand if it should fail, and the task had to be pursued by military methods.

It is being suggested that means may be found of introducing Peking delegates into the questions of Formosa and Manchurian border incidents. The Peking Government, while not relaxing its demand to be admitted as a full member, has also pointed out that as complainant in these two questions it has at least the right to be heard. That argument is unanswerable, for there are many precedents for this. This backdoor entry might have results a lot more favourable than a perpetual and uncompromising refusal of entry by the front door.

The GOD That failed

Confused picture

By Louis Fischer

This is the seventh in a series, of articles by two internationally-famed writers of their journey into Communism and their eventual return.

Louis Fischer was born in 1898 in Philadelphia. After a few years as a schoolteacher, he found his vocation as a journalist, when he was sent to Berlin in 1921 by the New York Post. He spent most of the next years on roving assignments in Europe and Asia.

Though he never joined any political party, he became a champion of Soviet Russia and, later, of Republican Spain, which he covered during the Civil War.

Among his books are *The Soviets in World Affairs*, *Men and Politics*, *The Great Challenge*, *Gandhi and Stalin*, and *Thirteen Who Fled*. He is now at work on a full-length biography of Gandhi.

Versailles Peace Conference had worked on the same evil imperialistic principle.

Despite occasional lumpy accusations from President Woodrow Wilson, the statesmen showed more interest in immediate territorial and financial gains than in solutions guaranteeing a solid peace.

In a mess

My new attitude towards the war and the peace made me receptive to Bolshevik criticism of the West. Moscow denounced annexations and reparations and warned that they were the seeds of another world war.

A University of Pennsylvania engineering student, who spoke Russian, acquainted me with the contents of the barbed, bitterly sarcastic notes in which Soviet Foreign Commissar Chicherin invited the bourgeois governments for their unwarranted intervention in the Russian civil war on the side of 'white' reactionaries and Tsarists.

The Bolsheviks, fighting against heavy odds, defiantly challenged an old world which refused to allow a new one to be born.

There is a strange dullness and absence of motion. The streets are only dimly lit. But in the section of rich cafes, near the

Ungay Vienna

Maxim Gorky appealed to the world to send food quickly for 25 million starving Russians. From Poland in January 1922 I wrote about the crisis which spurs nobody and the 'strong strain of chauvinistic nationalism'.

Reset by a myriad of domestic problems, Poland nevertheless maintained a 'resource-draining army' and insisted on annexing Vilna. I spent part of the next month in Austria.

'Vienna,' I reported to the New York Post of March 1, 1922, 'renowned for its gaiety and joyous night life grows gruesome as evening falls.'

There is a strange dullness and absence of motion. The streets are only dimly lit. But in the section of rich cafes, near the

The nature of the British Commonwealth has been to grow up haphazard. Very little has ever been planned. New institutions have been created from time to time to meet special needs. Sometimes these have grown in a way not at all foreseen when they were first started.

It may be that the formation of the new Commonwealth bureau for technical co-operation at Colombo will prove to be the start of a new period in Commonwealth history. The bureau may turn out to be a very important institution. It may grow into something much larger than was thought of when it was first mooted at the Sydney Commonwealth conference last May by Mr. Spender, the Australian foreign minister.

The bureau was set up in July. Its director has not yet been appointed. Whether it develops into all that it might be will depend to some extent on who is chosen for this most important appointment. The task of the bureau is to facilitate in all possible ways the obtaining of technicians to carry through the development schemes of all the Commonwealth countries in South Asia.

In the contemporary world, technical officers are in general in as short supply as is capital. A surprising number of attractive posts in Commonwealth countries remain unfilled because men cannot be found with the proper qualifications. So the task of the bureau is a necessary and responsible one.

Employment agency

It was at first envisaged that the bureau would operate as a kind of super employment agency. The Asian countries of the Commonwealth would notify their needs to the bureau which would then try to find men to fill them. In some cases the bureau would pay their salary. It has, after all, a budget of money to spend. Its budget, for the first year is, thanks to the insistence of Mr. Spender, £20,000,000.

It is good business for the Commonwealth as a whole to pay part of the bill for technicians in the less developed parts of the Commonwealth for the economic transformation of these, will in the long run, produce benefits for all the rest of the Commonwealth.

That is the basic function of the bureau. But already, in the few weeks since it came into being, it has become clear that its scope can be much wider. For example, the best way of providing technical experts in a country like, say, Pakistan, is not to hire experts from other Commonwealth countries, but to train more Pakistanis as technicians.

This means starting more training colleges in Pakistan, one of the best things which the bureau can do may be to subsidise some of the training colleges in the Asian countries of the Commonwealth and then the right teachers, and select them in all the ways it can.

Various plans

Various plans have been put forward for overcoming these difficulties. One which has received a good deal of thought was proposed by Sir John Sargent, formerly the civil service head of the education department in India. His plan is to create a new Commonwealth service of technicians. A man would enter this service and be lent from time to time to whichever country most needed the special contribution he could make. Wherever he was actually employed or momentarily on leave pending a new appointment, he would be looked after by the Commonwealth service.

Thus to join the service would be a career for a life-time. An echo of this scheme appears as a proposal by the Labour Party in its new manifesto 'Labour and the new Society'. It is not impossible that the Colombo bureau may actually carry the scheme into practice.

There are still other possible activities open to the Colombo bureau. The bureau has been created to serve especially the needs of the Commonwealth six-year development programme which is now being worked out by consultation between the Commonwealth countries at London.

Providing technicians is only one part of a scheme of development. Planning the development project is the key and kernel of all that is done. May not the

opera and expensive theatres, in the neighbourhood of fashionable hotels, there are light and life, tooting of taxis, dancing, music, much wine, fine clothes.

Numerous large patios with awnings, banks, stores, restaurants, and hotels have been broken during recent popular riots against speculators.

Germany, whose size, natural endowments and central position had enabled her at various periods to contaminate, frighten and conquer or invigorate, stimulate and strengthen large areas of Europe, was experiencing a perpetual nightmare of monarchist-republican strife and inflation.

The soapbox

At the international conference in Genoa in April 1922 the Western victors, unable to forget, forgive, or unite, pushed Russia, the revolutionary pariah, and Germany, the war pariah, into a diplomatic-commercial entente: the outcasts agreed to arm one another illegally.

Dazed, and still dripping with blood from the first world war, Europe was already blundering towards a second while, at best, citizens and politicians wrung their hands in helpless despair.

Meantime, I kept hearing and reading about Soviet Russia. The Bolsheviks glorified the common man and offered him land, bread, peace, a job, a house, security, education, health, art and happiness. They championed the international brotherhood of the toiling man. They would abolish racial discrimination, exploitation, inequality, the power of wealth, the rights of kings, the lust for territorial conquest. They proudly liberated Poland, Finland and the Baltic countries from Russia's rule. They renounced the Tsar's special privileges in China and his spheres of influence—in Persia. The oppressed of the world and the friend accordingly saw the Soviets as heralds of a new historic era.

A state covering one-sixth of the surface of the globe had joined the Sunday afternoon soapbox orator and was talking his language. For the first time, a government undertook to fulfill the dreams of the reformers, iconoclasts, and pioneers of all ages.

(To be continued)

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A Shakes monument is said to have been erected in Canton. However, the authorities are going to prop it up as soon as they have time.

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Paying tribute to the champion, other swimmers are admitting that you can't be over Eager.

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TARIFF CONFERENCE

Talks on lowering of world trade barriers

BARGAINING PROCESS

Torquay, September 24.

More than 80 per cent of the world's trade will be thrown on the counter for a months-long bargaining process when delegates from 38 nations assemble here this week.

On September 28, this South Coast resort will follow Geneva and Annecy in welcoming parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for their third and biggest round of negotiations to lower trade barriers.

Imperial Preference is expected to come under fire from non-Commonwealth countries who think Britain and the Dominions unfairly restrict imports.

The participation of Western Germany will open up new fields for negotiations.

The United States delegation, to be led by Mr. Willard L. Thorpe, the Assistant Secretary of State, will take the lead in pressing for a continuation of the tariff lowering process despite the international situation, but the effect of political tension and war nerves on material supplies will be bound to influence the talks.

Japan's return to world trading is expected to be raised by the United States in an attempt to open the way for Japan's admission to the GATT, the most-favoured-nation system.

The 23 nations which became contracting parties at Geneva in 1947 include Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Indonesia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Syria, Britain and the United States.

The nine who joined at Annecy are Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Liberia, Nicaragua and Sweden.

The six who will come to Torquay to negotiate with a view to becoming parties to the Agreement are Austria, the German Federal Republic, Peru, the Philippines, Turkey and Uruguay.

Strict secrecy

The Conference will have its own security force and its own telephone system so that delegates can maintain constant contact with their home countries.

Special uniforms have been issued to the 30 policemen who will guard the conference. The bargaining will be in strict privacy. Leakage of concessions made would enable speculators to make profits by anticipating tariff reductions.

The parties must take note of the expressed United States hope to bring Japan into the system. They will discuss, it is expected, the effect on world trade of international politics, and the Korean war, with its influence on the world demand for strategic materials.

Separate group arrangements, such as the Schuman Plan for Europe's iron, steel and coal, may raise problems.

As a court to which members can appeal, the November session of the contracting parties will probably hear complaints against the Imperial Preference system and the import restrictions operated by Britain, India, Australia, Ceylon, Pakistan and South Rhodesia, particularly.

Escape clause

Chile may also be cited for the same complaint.

The whole problem of such restrictions is to be reviewed next year.

The question arises from the application of an escape clause in the General Agreement, permitting import restrictions to be applied if a member finds itself in balance-of-payment difficulties.

Countries which entered the Agreement with existing low tariffs will not see the retention of these tariffs should be regarded as a sufficient "concession" when they negotiate new agreements with high tariff countries.

In principle this has already been accepted.

It is understood that the United States delegation will be coming to Torquay with a schedule covering about 2,500 imports, on which it is ready to negotiate tariff reductions with "principal suppliers"—possibly 24 countries.

Tough job

The winter-long talks will be held under United Nations sponsorship. The aim is to set a basis for world trading harmony in much the same way as the United Nations seeks to establish world peace.

It is a tough job. Private business interests are involved as much as national policies. Until the mid-1930s the man-made trading barriers did as much as anything to arouse international jealousies and friction. Producing nations were looking for markets for their goods. They found other nations building high tariff walls around their territories not only to protect their own slump-stricken industries, but also to earn revenue.

Like-minded nations which did not compete with one another banded together to exchange concessions or preferences.

The classic examples were the United States and her dependencies on the one hand and Britain and her Dominions on the other.

The clash of their competing trading systems resounded through the world. It impaired their political relationship.

To this day the echoes persist. Besides the United States, Britain and the Commonwealth countries, many Latin American republics, most West European States and several Asian nations will attend the Torquay talks.

West Germany, Austria and

Portugal are due to be present, too. A Communist-led nation, Czechoslovakia, will also be there.

400 agreements

The conference will be the third since the participating nations began their work in 1947.

They have something to show for their labours.

For instance, tariff rates on 45,000 items have been cut down in the course of 270 sets of negotiations already concluded by participating nations.

Something like 400 separate tariff agreements will probably be negotiated in Torquay. All this is being done within the framework of a multilateral pact called the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) concluded last year.

Some big questions: Will the world scramble for strategic materials—spurred by Korea—affect national tariff policies?

What effects will emerge from the slowdown of East-West trade? How can low-tariff countries, like the Benelux group, bargain for new concessions without almost eliminating their duties?

Is the Schuman Plan for pooling West European industries going to violate GATT principles with its promise of tariff privileges for its members?

What's to be done about West Germany's high-level tariff wall?

Political snags

These are technical problems. The conference will face political ones as well.

Czechoslovakia is going to challenge the credentials of delegates from Nationalist China, West Germany and South Korea—If the South Koreans show up.

The United States is going to press—at least informally—for Japan's admission, against British opposition.

Anglo-American rivalry will backdrop these as it has backdrop previous talks.

For years the United States' young, expanding economy has been edging into Britain's Imperial Preference.

Britain and her Dominions had worked out a system of preferential trading—hateful to Americans—as long ago as 1932. It was designed in part to offset the complete customs union functioning in the United States, which was further walled in during the slump years by raised tariffs.

Atlantic Charter

Since the mid-1930s successive American administrations have worked to break down Imperial Preferences.

The Atlantic Charter in 1941 for instance spoke of "access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world" as a concrete Democratic post-war aim.

Navigation officers and engineers also have their cabins,

It was carried further in the 1945 Anglo-American agreement which bound this country to work for the reduction of preferences in return for dollars.

Both countries simultaneously pledged to spearhead global attack on tariffs. This was done through the UN sponsored International Trade Organisation (ITO) which hammered out a charter to govern international trading conduct.

Yet Liberia alone, of the 53 signatory States, has ratified the ITO charter.

The others are waiting for an American lead before doing the same. UN officials hope for American Congressional action later this year.

Must share

GATT, born out of ITO, has 39 adherents, accounting for four-fifths of the world's trading.

GATT lays down that tariff concessions swapped by any two nations have to be shared by all.

This is the way it worked out at the last talks:

Australia is the United States' biggest supplier of raw wool. She wanted American duties of raw wool imports cut down. The two countries went into conference.

America granted lower wool duties. Although granted to Australia, the concessions were automatically extended to all other wool-selling countries present.

That negotiating technique saves a lot of time and trouble. The alternative would be for the United States to negotiate separate sets of concessions with all the countries she buys from. It is conceivable that the concessions would not always be uniform.

Reuter and Associated Press.

NEW SHIP FOR EAST ASIATIC

On September 13, another noteworthy ship was added to the large and growing Gothenburg fleet of modern cargo and passenger liners.

Following a successful trial run in the Kattegat, the 9,800-ton cargo liner Ceylon was handed over by the builders, Eriksberg shipyard, to the Swedish East Asiatic Company. Including this ship, which is of the highest standard and features many interesting innovations, the fleet of this line totals 18 vessels of 144,600 tons d.w. with two more aggregating about 20,000 tons on order.

The Ceylon, which is of a larger type than those previously built for these owners, is the first to be completed in a series of three ordered from Eriksberg shipyard. She has five holds, refrigerated space which can be cooled down to -12°C, strong room and deep tank for vegetable oils. The deck machinery is electrically operated.

Accommodation for 12 passengers in the form of four single and four double staterooms, all with private baths, as well as spacious and elegant social rooms, is placed amidships on the bridge deck.

Navigation officers and engineers also have their cabins,

lounges and messrooms amidships on the boat, bridge and shelter decks. The catering personnel have their cabins and messroom on shelter deck where the crew's messroom is also located on the port side while the crew is quartered in 15 single and six double cabins in the poop with a day-room on poop deck.

One of the four lifeboats of light alloy is equipped with 10-HP Bollender-Munkell crude oil motor.

Two six-cylinder single-acting two-stroke Eriksberg B. & W. Diesel engines together developing 12,000 IHP give the ship a service speed of 17 1/2 knots.

A handsome model of this ship was presented to Prince Carl Gustaf of Sweden on his fourth birthday last April.

Reuter and Associated Press.

Navigation officers and engineers also have their cabins,

Singapore grenade incident

Singapore, September 24. A woman who gave her name as Hilda Townsend, understood to be working as a civilian for the NAAFI in Singapore, was injured here today by a splinter from a grenade thrown by a Chinese.

The Chinese, who was on a bicycle, tried to throw the grenade into the Stamford Cafe in the centre of the city within a 100 yards of Raffles Hotel.

The bomb, aimed at an open door, hit a signboard and fell on the pavement, where it exploded. One splinter flew through a window, injuring the woman as she was dining with friends.

Police immediately cordoned off the area and arrested a suspect. The woman was admitted to hospital.—Reuter.

Death of Sir William Hornell

Nottingham, September 24. Sir William Woodward Hornell, Vice-Chancellor of Hong Kong University for 13 years, died here today at the age of 72.

Sir William was educated at Radley and Trinity College, Oxford, and was appointed to the Indian Educational Service in 1901. The following year he became Professor of English at the Presidency College in Calcutta, and a year later Inspector of European Schools in Bengal.

In 1906 he was appointed Assistant Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, and two years later resigned from the Service and joined the Board of Education, Whitehall. Two years later he was appointed Assistant Director of Special Inquiries and Reports, and in 1911 was Secretary of the Imperial Education Conference.

In 1913 he returned to Bengal and served until 1924 as Director of Public Instruction.

In 1924 Sir William took up the appointment of Vice-Chancellor of Hong Kong University and held that post until his retirement in 1937.

Five years, after retiring Sir William became Hon. Resident Adviser, College of the Sea, in London.

In 1946, at the age of 68, he married Kathleen Veronica, widow of Arthur Brown.—Reuter.

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U.S. INCREASES FLEET IN MEDITERRANEAN

London, September 24.

Fifty-two United States warships are concentrated in the Mediterranean Sea today in an obvious warning to the Communist world that war in Korea had not stripped United States sea-power in Europe.

The U.S. Navy Public Information Office here pointed out that this was the largest concentration of American ships in Europe since the war—the largest in peacetime history.

The announcement did not explain the massive concentration of naval strength in the Mediterranean.

It was counted significant that the Navy had decided to issue an official announcement which did nothing but call attention to the biggest concentration in history and to the number of warships involved.

The announcement also indicated an increase in U.S. submarine strength on this side of the world. The size of the increase—from one submarine to four—was not in itself particularly significant.

Tied into the United States programme to bolster its forces everywhere as quickly as possible, the increase began to answer the bid by Russia to seize control of sea-lanes which Britain and the United States have dominated for years.

Russia is reported to be building a mammoth submarine fleet with a target of more than 1,000 undersea craft. It has placed more emphasis on naval matters in recent months than on anything else since the Communists came to power.

Two functions

Before the current assembly in the Mediterranean, the United States fleet in European and Middle Eastern waters consisted of the carriers Midway and Leyte, the cruisers Des Moines, Columbus and Salem, 16 destroyers, 10 auxiliaries and one 625-ton submarine, the Piper.

The total force in the Mediterranean today includes four submarines, three of which have just arrived.

There are four carriers, but it appears that some would move on. Until Korea changed everything, the U.S. fleet in Europe had two primary functions—to show U.S. goodwill and the U.S. flag.

The flag-showing was most evident in the crucial Italian elections of 1948, when it was feared the Communists would try to seize power by force.—United Press.

IRANO-ITALIAN PACT SIGNED

Teheran, September 24.

An Irano-Italian treaty of friendship was signed today by the Italian Ambassador, Marquese Alberto Rossi Longhi, and the Iranian Foreign Minister, Mohsin Razi.

The treaty provides for permanent peace between the two nations and settlement of disputes by peaceful means.—United Press.

BOMBER FOUND

Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 24.

A U.S. Air Force B-50 bomber missing since Thursday was found today in the wilds of Labrador and all 10 men on board escaped serious injury, the Royal Canadian Air Force said tonight.—Associated Press.

Beginning of the end of war?

Castelford, September 24.

Mr. Noel Philip-Baker, the Minister for Fuel and Power, declared here today that the war in Korea might well be "the beginning of the end of war."

This could come, he said, from the application of "the principle that aggressive war is a crime against mankind which must be suppressed by the collective support of other nations for the victim."

In Korea, Mr. Noel-Baker said, 33 nations were standing against aggression for the rules of law. Soldiers were dying on foreign soil under the flag of the United Nations. They were dying not to promote any material national gain, he declared, but for that principle.

"That principle has been the very crux of Labour's foreign policy since the first world war," he added.

"If it had been applied in Manchuria 20 years ago or in Abyssinia, as the Labour Party then demanded, the second World War would never have occurred."

"Its application in Korea is an event of immense significance. Whatever our present sufferings, the historians of the future may regard it as the beginning of the end of war."—Reuter.

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BATTLE OF THE BARRIER

Berlin, September 24.
"The Battle of the Barrier" entered its fifth day today with armed British and Russian troops glaring across a candy-striped pole at one another from fortified positions.

The troops spent their fourth night in the woods on the cold damp ground in a corner of the British sector hard by the Russian Zone, each side on the alert.

The impasse started when the Russians suddenly threw a pole diagonally across a narrow road just inside the British sector. Two letters to the Russian authorities from Major-General Geoffrey Bourne, British commandant in Berlin, have not produced results. British troops went on duty again today, with about 100 "Tommy"s, well-armed and backed by fighting vehicles, on the alert.

Four of them stood virtually face to face with an equal number of Russian soldiers. The Russians had their tommyguns cocked; the British carried their uncocked but ready.

Meanwhile, the last of 26 West sector policemen held by the East Berlin authorities was released.—United Press.

Honour for Mr. Shaw

Patrick Smith recently told about the little town of Moelln, which lies some 35 miles East of Hamburg in the British Zone. Moelln is well known to most Germans for its connection with the famous practical joker Till Eulenspiegel, who died there just 500 years ago.

The city recently invited the famous playwright, George Bernard Shaw, to become one of its freemen, because he was considered to be the Till Eulenspiegel of the 20th century. The 94-year-old playwright agreed to accept the freedom of Moelln and wrote one of his famous postcards. Mr. Shaw favorably conducts his correspondence by postcard—signifying his willingness to be placed on the same level as one of the greatest story-tellers of all time. The Mayor and Corporation are extremely proud of the Shawian postcard and, after the anniversary of Till Eulenspiegel's death are over, the card will be placed on show in the local museum.



Princess Elizabeth holds her month-old daughter, Prince Charles, with a restraining hand on her son's shoulder, as she saunters in the doorway of her railway carriage at King's Cross Station, London, on her way to join the Royal Family at Balmoral, Scotland. This was the Princess' first appearance since the birth of her daughter. Her son, Prince Charles, is two years old in November. (AP Photo).

Invasion bogey resurrected by Press in Taipeh

Taipeh, September 24.

Press reports said today that the Chinese Communists were assembling troops in the mainland near Amoy for an invasion of Formosa, but these were generally discredited.

Amoy is 150 miles due West of Formosa.

Such reports crop up with almost periodic regularity, but all quarters here are convinced the Reds will not attempt an invasion of this island fortress this year.

The Communists, they say, have missed their chance for an assault because the monsoon began on September 22 and will last until February or early March.

An invasion with craft—mostly junks—now in possession of the Reds would be hazardous. If the Russians should supply modern ships, the possibilities of an invasion would be considerably greater.

Political problem
In any case, Taipeh considers the problem more political than military. The U.S. Seventh Fleet is committed to protect Formosa from a Communist assault. If one occurred, America would, in effect, be fighting with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as an ally. Generalissimo Chiang has about 1,000,000 troops on the island, who from all accounts would give their money's worth if the Reds were to try an invasion.—Associated Press.

Accept no substitutes

By THE REV. DR. W. E. SANGSTER.

President of the Methodist Conference.

We are all familiar with the shopkeeper who doesn't stock the article we want but has something else "which is just as good and doesn't cost so much." Sometimes we buy the article which he commends, but it usually ends in a disappointment. The substitute is seldom as good as the real thing. One must pay the extra to get the best.

Some people think that they have found a substitute for Christianity. It may be a club, or a secret society, or a mysterious cult which is commended in place of the religion of Christ. Quite often they borrow a bit of this. New Testament about brotherliness and mutual help, and even develop rites and ceremonies.

Nor need we deny the good such societies and clubs may do. We honour good works and goodwill everywhere. It is only when people profess these things as a substitute for Christianity that we have our protest. They may be additional aids, but they can never take the place of real religion.

Of course, the real thing is always dearer. Christianity costs more than the clubs. You cannot satisfy its high demands with subscription and attendance at a meeting. Christ demands the whole life. We are playing at religion if we think that we can. Faith is challenged today by a creed as utter, as uncompromising, as the religion of Christ. But that alien creed will not be defeated by a milk-and-water travesty of Christianity. Only a whole-souled faith can meet its challenge.

Christianity always begins in a man's own life. Something has to happen in us before it can happen through us. Christ is infinitely patient and forgiving. But He will not tolerate the use of clean corners of our lives. He has a high standard—the very highest—but He will help any sincere man to reach it. Go after the best. Accept no substitute. There is no lasting peace of heart apart from Him.

LABOUR MEMBER'S DIATRIBE AGAINST HIS OWN PARTY

London, September 24.

A Labour Member of the House of Commons today accused his Party—and a section of the Cabinet—of scuttling the Schuman Plan for European co-operation "because they would like to see Britain remain in glorious isolation and independence."

The attack came in a sizzling political pamphlet, called "Heads in the Sand", authored by R. W. G. Mackay, Labour Member of Parliament from Reading and a member of the British delegation to the recent Council of Europe meeting in Strasbourg.

"For years Lord Beaverbrook has struggled to convert the Conservative Party to a narrow imperialism and a narrow isolation from Europe," he wrote. "For years he failed. But now it appears that he has succeeded in converting the National Executive of the Labour Party."

Mr. Mackay's attack on his own Party, and in particular on Mr. Hugh Dalton, the Socialist leader who headed Britain's delegation to Strasbourg, is expected to have wide repercussions.

Some observers saw it as a forerunner of a bitter intra-Party struggle for power, expected to erupt into the open at the Labour Party's annual congress opening in Margate on October 3, with moderates and leftwing leaders fighting it out.

The usually well-informed British Press Association Parliamentary correspondent said Mr. Mackay's criticism of Party leaders was so vigorous that he was expected to be called before Wednesday's meeting of the National Committee to explain.

Mr. Mackay's pamphlet said: "In June, 1950, the National Executive of the Labour Party issued a statement on 'European unity' which was deplorable in every respect."

"Aunt Sallies"
"In its tone, and timing, in the Aunt Sallies which it put up to knock down, in its refusal to look beyond Britain, and finally and above all, in its hypocrisy, its smugness, and its complacency."

This statement was issued by the Executive to explain Britain's refusal to participate in the Schuman plan to pool Western Europe's steel and coal production as a move towards general economic co-operation.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, subsequently told an aroused House of Commons that the statement, although issued by a Party Committee of which

he was a member, did not necessarily represent the views of the British Government.

"All it would support," Mr. Mackay said of the statement, "was the undemocratic principle of 'consultation at Government level.' The only virtue of the document—believed to be largely the work of Mr. Hugh Dalton, as Chairman of the Labour Party International Committee—was that it clarified the situation by reflecting the views of the (Labour Party) Executive on European unity in a blunt and almost blimpish terms."

"Sabotage"
Recalling that the Government told the House of Commons that the Party statement had no relation to present policy, Mr. Mackay said: "The statement cannot be dismissed as lightly as that. It represents the views of Ministers in the Government who would like to remain in glorious isolation and independence, and would like to see the Council of Europe die."

"If the Labour Party, like Mr. Winston Churchill, does not want Britain to join in any effective political organisation in Europe, it should at least say so in specific terms. That would be better than remaining in the Council of Europe while trying to sabotage its development and growth."

"If the statement had proposed withdrawing from the Council, one could at least have some respect for its candour. Instead, it simply raises every objection Mr. Dalton can think of against proposals for making it an effective body."

Mr. Mackay, a leader among Labourites who support co-operation with Europe and the United States, wrote in his pamphlet that "full employment in Britain is as much due to American aid as to any act of the British Government."

Bitter barb
This statement may cause him trouble with the Labour Party's National Committee.

During the last election campaign, Conservative leaders advanced the same argument—that American aid under the Marshall Plan was keeping Britain's people in jobs and the Labour Party was trying to take the credit for it.

Mr. Mackay threw another bitter barb at his own Party with this statement:

"The plain fact seems to be that the British Commonwealth is being used as an excuse to prevent Great Britain associating herself with the countries of Western Europe in a real political Union."

Delegates of six countries are continuing conversations in Paris on the Schuman Plan, but Britain is not among them. General outlines of the plan have been approved and the talks have now reached technical matters with a prospect of having a draft agreement ready early in October.—Associated Press.

British war games in Germany

Sennelager, September 24.
Communist wall slogans reading "Tommy Go Home" lent an air of realism to the British army autumn manoeuvres which began in Germany today. Lessons of the Korean campaign are to be studied in the week's exercise.

One of these is protection against a fifth column and the handling of the type of Communist "infiltrators" who have severely harassed the United Nations troops.

As units of the Second British Infantry Division moved out of their Ruhr barracks for the exercises today, they saw scrawled on walls the signs of West Germany's Fifth Column.

British security officers have been alerted to watch for signs of any Communist attempt to extend their propaganda campaign into direct interference with the exercise.

Forces taking part in the manoeuvres are the two British Occupation divisions, the Second Infantry and the Seventh Armoured, the Belgian Brigade, a Danish Brigade and an American battalion. A principal object of the exercise is to train the army in movements and concentration with the enemy's "air superiority."

Today the forces were on the move to achieve concentration from their normal stations scattered throughout the British zone, while a Royal Air Force group, strengthened by two Naval air squadrons, endeavoured to find and attack them.

While giving practical training to the Air Force, the situation was one which would certainly confront Allied troops in Germany in the event of an attack from the East.—Associated Press.

Colonial Dilemma

By Bernard Braine, M.P.

The political advance of colonial peoples cannot be faster than their economic environment allows. Where poverty and ignorance prevail, that advance will be painfully slow.

Clearly, if responsible self-government is to have any meaning, it must be endowed not by a handful of intellectuals but by the whole people in conditions which ensure to them reasonable standards of living.

Those standards of living depend upon the output of wealth, which, in turn, depends upon the colonial people's skills and vitality, their command of natural resources and the availability of capital. Welfare and economic development are thus closely linked, and the financial aid Britain is now giving the colonies is divided between social services and productive enterprise.

Before 1920, colonial governments were expected to live within their means and to balance their budgets. Thus, a colony poorly endowed with natural resources and producing little of importance would neither attract investment nor raise much revenue. The lack of means to raise itself from poverty, a poor colony would remain poor.

British aid
The Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1922 set up a fund out of which money, not exceeding £1 million a year, could be advanced for specific schemes of agricultural and industrial development, but not for social services.

Under the wider and more generous Act of 1940, annual expenditure was increased to £2½ millions for a period of 10 years, and social services, such as health and education, became eligible for assistance.

Finally, in 1945, a third Act increased the total amount which could be advanced over a ten-year period to £12½ millions.

In return, the government of each colony was requested to draw up a ten-year plan, in which it was asked to maintain a balanced relationship between schemes of economic development and welfare. That relationship is of great importance. There can be no effective economic development of territories where the inhabitants lack education and skills, and are undernourished and debilitated by disease; their output of work will be low and its quality inferior. But there is a limit to what can be safely expended on social

services at any given time, since these have ultimately to be paid for out of production. In many colonies that limit has now been reached. In some, population is increasing so rapidly that unless economic capacity to support people is enlarged it will soon be impossible to sustain even existing social services.

Already it has been found that 10-year plans drawn up two or three years ago were too heavily weighted on the side of welfare.

In Fiji, to take one example, the original plan envisaged the expenditure of only 41 per cent of the money available for development of natural resources and communications and 59 per cent for social services. The revised plan allocates 70 per cent to economic development and only 30 per cent to social services.

Self-support
The balance will vary from colony to colony. But from now on the guiding principle in all of them should be to encourage economic expansion to the point where social services can be financed out of current revenue after 1955.

What is required, however, is not only the expansion but the diversification of colonial economy. The colonies are dependent on too few products.

It is true that for some time the United States has likely to stockpile colonial raw materials in substantial quantities. Last year the exports of the colonies earned more dollars than those of the United Kingdom. But out of their total earnings of \$432 millions in North America, rubber alone accounted for \$127 millions and tin, cocoa and sugar a total of \$212 millions.

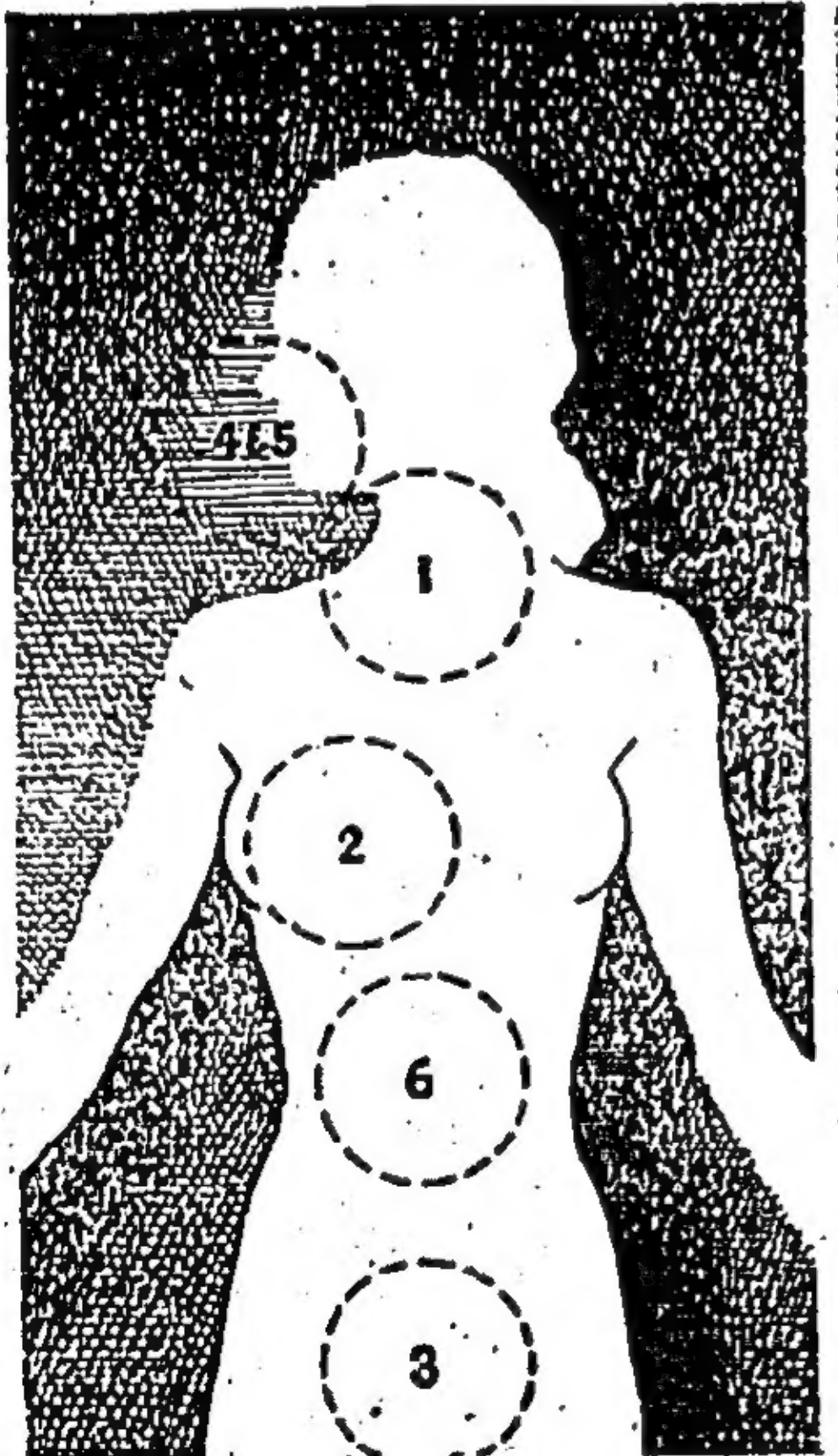
A sharp fall in the price of these four commodities might well bring disaster to colonial producers.

Thus it becomes a matter of special urgency to develop secondary industries which receive and process locally produced raw materials and foodstuffs or which provide fertilisers and building materials. The key to such development lies in the provision of cheap power. A huge hydro-electric project is under way in Uganda. Schemes are contemplated on the Kafue River in Northern Rhodesia, on the Zambesi farther South, on the Volta River in the Gold Coast, and in the Cameroons Highlands of Malaya. High priority should be given to development of this kind, for in the long run the welfare of the colonial peoples must depend on their productivity.

Here is good news about Cancer



Mother's leaving the hospital... all well, and herself again.



Every year thousands would not die... if these signs were reported in time.



If you have beginning cancer, your doctor may save your life.

Science is gaining on cancer

Scientists all over the world are attacking the problem! They are experimenting with hormones, for example, and with radioactive and other new chemical substances, in the hope of new treatment. Of great help is the public's growing knowledge that cancer can usually be checked if it is discovered early enough, and if treated properly. Luckily, cancer often sends out certain warning signals!

Know cancer's 6 warnings!

1. Hoarseness, or a cough—when you have no cold.
2. Any persistent lump—however painless.
3. Irregular or increased bleeding from any body opening.
4. Any sore that doesn't heal in a month, especially one about the mouth, tongue or lips.
5. A change of color, texture, or sudden growth in a mole, wart or scar—particularly an old burn scar.
6. Loss of appetite; persistent changes in normal habits of elimination; continued indigestion.

Early cancer can often be controlled!

Today, with early diagnosis, most cancer is controllable. And you don't necessarily have cancer even if you do show one of its danger signs. 98 out of 100 women who came to a large cancer clinic for examination learned they were cancer-free. So don't be afraid to find out. Remember, delay is your greatest danger. Don't put off an examination. If you have any doubts, see your doctor immediately!



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THAN ANY OTHER LIPSTICK IN THE WORLD

Royal Family at Braemar



The King and Queen with Princess Margaret seen as they attended the gathering of the Braemar Royal Highland Society at the Braemar Royal Park, Braemar, Aberdeenshire. Colin MacIntosh explains the tossing of the caber event to the Queen, while Captain Alwyn A. Farquharson, M.C., of Invercauld (left background) talks to the King. Extreme right is Mrs. Farquharson. (Associated Press Photo).

Atlantic Pact countries problems in rearmament

New York, September 24.

With apparent agreement in principle on the creation of a Western European army designed to resist Communist aggression, the 12 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Council are now faced with a series of constitutional, military and financial problems that touch upon the organisation of a continental force.

It is expected that the constitutional problems will be ironed out when the Council reconvenes, probably on Tuesday, after a week-long adjournment. Military and financial questions will be left over to the conference of Pact Defence Ministers, arranged for October in Washington, and to talks on other levels within the Atlantic Pact organisation.

Agitators heckle Dr. Heuss

Bochum, September 24.

German police arrested 40 Communist youths who tried to disturb a youth rally of the West German miners' trade unions addressed by the West German President, Dr. Theodor Heuss, here today.

Twenty thousand young German miners angrily shouted: "Free German Youth (a Communist Youth organisation)—Get Out."

The President continued his speech, however, when hundreds of Communist boys and girls shouted Communist slogans, sang Communist songs and whistled.

The police later stated that they had arrested 259 men and 115 women members of the Free German Youth. They had come here from the Soviet Zone earlier today. Their 10 buses were confiscated.

The police also arrested 25 young West German Communists. After the tumult, President Heuss said: "We are not prepared to allow terrorists to pursue their activities where and when they like. This incident demonstrates what a nation is up to if it follows a handful of rioters."

Commenting on the incident, the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, said at his home near Bonn today: "This case shows that the Communists and their auxiliaries will shrink from nothing but stay faithful to the orders received from the (Soviet Communist) Party."

"We will use every means to quieten these people," he added.

Soldiers on wolf hunt

Lucknow, September 24.

Indian soldiers, armed with rifles and dynamite, today began combing out the wooded highlands of the United Provinces packs of hunger-crazed wolves and hyenas that have attacked and eaten 47 children in recent weeks.

Some wolves have even attacked adults. The attacks by the animals, so famished that they have left their jungle lairs to attack human beings in their beds, have reached such proportions that appeals were made to the Central Government for help.

Wolf and hyena packs, prowling by night around Sirathu, 60 miles South East of Lucknow, carried off 28 children last week, although hunters and police patrolled roads and woods and laid traps for them.

Attacks by wolves began earlier this year but this is the first time that hyenas—called "chakras" by the Indians—because they live off carrion—have joined in the attacks on human beings.

At Farrukhabad, near Lucknow, a sleeping woman was dragged from her bed but saved by neighbours who heard her screams—Reuters.

The Council called an adjournment last week to reach a solution on two problems—the question of German participation in the projected force and organisation of the high command in such a way as to prevent clashes with national constitutions and principles of sovereignty.

The German problem seemed to have been solved in top secret conferences of the Big Three Foreign and Defence Ministers here on Friday and Saturday. No announcement of any decision was made at the end of Saturday's meeting, but informed sources believed that consideration of the question of German integration was postponed until France and other Atlantic community nations were fully rearmament assigned to Europe.

The problem of constitutional arrangements was believed to concern smaller members of the organisation more than the Big Three, who had considerable experience in large-scale joint operations in the last war.

At least one Foreign Minister—Mr. Halvard Lange of Norway—flew home during the adjournment for consultations, and others were understood to be consulting with their governments by cable.

U.S. suggestion

It is understood the United States is suggesting a command arrangement whereby a supreme commander, responsible only to the Atlantic Council, but enjoying a large degree of independence, would be appointed.

He would be assisted by a joint international staff composed of Chiefs of Staff or their representatives of all member nations of the European Army.

Such a commander would have blanket authority to send forces of any participating nation to any spot within the Atlantic area where their presence was judged necessary.

This might be in conflict with the orthodox principles of national sovereignty, but it is believed that problem will be worked out satisfactorily at the Council meeting on Tuesday. It is believed no Supreme Commander would be appointed, however, until the planning stage of the European force is completed.

Standardisation

It is believed that after the European Army is actually created, the Supreme Commander would presumably appoint Dwight Eisenhower would appoint a French officer to command all land forces, a British officer to direct naval operations, another British officer to head the tactical air forces, and a United States officer to command the strategic air force.

On the military level, it would also be necessary to integrate ready-made units of the various nations into a single command.

Atlantic naval agreement, into the overall Atlantic defence force.

There also will be problems of standardisation of arms, equipment and tactics of all participating countries. Work on standardisation has already been in progress for some time.

It is not expected that all three countries will be called upon to standardise their weapons because it is felt the excessive effort at standardisation may interfere with the development of new weapons, but emphasis will be placed on instructing national groups in the use of American weapons currently supplied under the military assistance programme and on standardising communications—primarily codes and wavelengths.

The 12 Atlantic Council deputies have fixed a meeting for Monday—morning—under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles Spofford (U.S.)—United Press.

SOVIET FARMERS IN HUNGARY

Budapest, September 24.

A party of 52 Soviet collective farmers arrived here today to advise Hungarian farmers on collective farming and to boost the membership drive here by the Producers' Co-operative Movement.

They were from the Carpathian Ukraine, at one-time a Hungarian province.

Over 15,000 individual farmers in Hungary joined the Producers' Co-operatives or established new ones when a delegation of 200 Hungarian peasants returned from a visit to Soviet collective farms in July and went on a lecture tour.

Another party of Soviet experts is expected here in the next few days to advise on the construction of Budapest's new 2,000 million forint underground railway system to be started this year and finished by 1955.—Reuters.

Land distribution scheme in Italy

Controne, September 24.

Thirty peasant families from the little hill village of Santi Severina near here today became the first Italians to receive land under the Premier, Alcide De Gasperi's nationwide land reform programme.

The multi-million dollar programme called for redistribution of 3,700,000 acres of private and public land among about 400,000 peasants. The aim is to wipe out the medieval system which has bound generations of Italian peasants to land they could never leave.

During the next 10 days all 400 families in Santi Severina will be given an average of some three to four hectares (7.5 to 9.8 acres) to farm.

PEKING REGIME MAY GET A UN HEARING

Flushing Meadow, September 24.

The Chinese Communists may get their long-sought chance this week to send a delegation to the United Nations—but on a strictly temporary basis.

The Security Council has been summoned to a meeting on Tuesday and the first item on the docket is the Formosa problem.

The Russians have demanded that Mao Tse-tung's Communist regime be invited to send envoys to state its case at Loko Success. And it appeared that here was the issue that would manage to produce the needed seven votes in the Council to secure a hearing for the Peking Communists.

While technically they would be welcome only for the duration of the Formosa debate, the consensus here was that the appearance of the Peking envoys would prove an opening wedge in the process that would bring the Chinese Reds full United Nations membership in the coming months.

However, it was possible that the Council would again postpone the opening of the inevitable Formosa debate and move on instead to Arab complaints against Israel and the Indian-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir.

If it does get to Formosa, the Council must take up on one hand the Soviet charges that the United States is guilty of aggression by sending its Seventh Fleet to Formosa, and on the other hand an American proposal for a full investigation of the issue.

Both sides also have put the crucial issue before the current General Assembly, with the United States urging that the 50-nation body work out a solution of the island's future status.

The Chinese Nationalist delegate, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, whose government has been girded for the long-horled Peking assault on its island, will take the rostrum on Tuesday for what many observers believe will be his government's last appearance in an Assembly general debate.

One agreement

The Nationalists and Communists agree on one thing—that Formosa belongs to China—and it may be that Dr. Tsiang will

oppose the American proposal to have the Assembly thrash out Formosa's future status. The decision by the powerful Steering Committee to put the issue on the Assembly business sheet was twice postponed because Dr. Tsiang had not yet received instructions from Taipei.

Britain and Yugoslavia are the two other major speakers on Tuesday's list. The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Edvard Kardelj, who will appear in the morning session, is expected to urge that the United Nations Korean forces under General MacArthur halt when they have reached the 38th parallel in rolling back the Red invasion.

This is the policy espoused by Tito in private chats with an American Congressional delegation.

According to despatches from Belgrade, Marshal Tito corrected that a halt at the North-South boundary is vital in order to give the lie to the Soviet propaganda that the United Nations forces have aggressive designs on North Korea.

He is said to favour launching negotiations after the United Nations forces reached the 38th parallel aimed at producing a unified and independent Korea.

British stand

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, in a speech due for the afternoon, is expected to give general support to Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson's new plan for designating United Nations units in national armies that could quickly be summoned to stop any future Communist aggression.

But Mr. Bevin was reported to be chary of going along with that part of Mr. Acheson's blueprint that would enable the Assembly to meet on a 24-hour notice in case the Soviet veto kept the Security Council from moving the United Nations unit into action.

Britain, like France, was believed to be fearful that such a course would put too much power in the hands of the United Nations small powers.—United Press.

Finds in the Arctic

Philadelphia, September 24.

Traces of the earliest North Americans—migrants across the Bering Straits from Asia to Alaska—have been discovered by an archaeological expedition to the Arctic, led by Dr. Froelich Rainer, Director of the Pennsylvania University Museum.

Dr. Rainer announced here today that he and his associates had found probably the first reliable evidence supporting the old theory that the first inhabitants of North America were primitive nomads crossing the Bering Straits in the Stone Age.

Exactly how far back the relics dated would be determined soon, Dr. Rainer said, by a new system of radio-activity carbon analysis at the Nuclear Laboratories of the University of Chicago.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 objects have been brought here from excavation sites in North West Alaska. Most of them were finely chiseled parts of stone tools and weapons.

But some were specimens of carbon radioactive isotope, carbon XIV, which appears in every living being, Dr. Rainer said.

The radio-active relics included pieces of charcoal from the fires of prehistoric Alaskans and fragments of reindeer antlers and charred animal bones.

When the Chicago tests were completed within a few weeks, Dr. Rainer said, the archaeologists would know whether they had found traces of the earliest North Americans.—Reuters.

Burnham-on-Sen, Somerset, September 24.

Phoebe Hallett, the only centenarian in this district, died here today, aged 102. Three times widowed, she leaves no family.—Reuters.

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1950.



Swimming Championships:

CYNTHIA EAGER SETS NEW FREE-STYLE MARK

Cynthia Eager, the pride of the VRC, established a new record in the Colony 220 yards free-style championship at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday. She won convincingly from Leung Oi-mui, last year's champion and title holder, by seven yards. Cynthia's time was 2 min. 51.4/5 secs. as compared to Leung's time of 2 min. 57.2/5 secs. established last year.

Leung took the lead from the start and was closely followed by Cynthia and her sister Joan. After four lengths Cynthia took the lead and increased her lead at each turn, spurring the last 50 yards to create a new record. In the meantime, Leung and Joan were fighting it out for second place with Leung winning.

Cheung Kin-mui, the schoolboy wonder, won the 880 yards free-style championship. Cheung won by 40 yards of the pool and was placed second between Jones and Lau. Lau was a thrilling affair with Jones winning by a touch. These two swimmers swam neck and neck for the greater part of the distance and with only 25 yards to go, both of the swimmers were fighting it out for second place, giving him a well-deserved second place.

Results of tennis games

The following are the results of the tennis matches played at the Ladies Recreation Club yesterday:

Colony Mixed Doubles
K. C. Dao and Mrs. E. Linton beat Dr. G. Choa and Mrs. A. Tamworth 6-2, 6-4.

Colony Mixed Doubles
H. J. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong beat A. D. Scholes and Mrs. Scholes 6-3, 6-1.

Handicap Men's Singles
K. B. Baker and R. A. Mead beat P. S. McCole and J. L. Young 6-1, 6-2; Major Young and H. M. Newton beat M. Goffred and M. Goffred Jr. 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.

Handicap Ladies Doubles
Mrs. Maunell and Miss Raymond beat Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Reynolds 6-4, 6-1.

Handicap Men's Singles
N. Cooke beat E. Zulut 7-5, 6-1; F. Thorp beat H. R. Baker 6-1, 6-1.

The following are the matches to be played at the LRC tomorrow beginning at 5.15 p.m.:

Colony Ladies Doubles
Mrs. E. Linton and Miss H. Y. Law v Mrs. R. Stack and Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. A. D. Scholes and Mrs. J. Robinson v Mrs. Tamworth and Mrs. Armstrong.

Handicap Mixed Doubles
D. D. S. Evans and Mrs. Bidwell v D. R. Holmes and Mrs. Sainsbury.

Handicap Men's Singles
S. M. Garrard v A. C. Hurlbutt.

Handicap Men's Singles
M. C. Yatskin and I. A. Hurlbutt (C and W) v B. G. W. Weldon and M. P. Downie (Bank Line); Dr. G. Smart and Dr. G. Choa (Med. Dept.) v H. Owen-Hughes and G. N. Gosano (Harry Wicking); H. D. Smith and W. A. Sanders (C and W) v A. Ascarappa and G. Rowe (Secretariat).

SWISS-GERMAN SOCCER MATCH

Berne, September 24.
Switzerland will meet Germany in an international football match at Stuttgart on November 22.

The match, which has long been planned, was fixed to coincide with a national holiday in Southern Germany. On the same day a Swiss "B" team will play Saarland in Saarbrücken.

Ten days before the German game, Switzerland's team will meet Sweden in Geneva. Reuters.

TURKISH SOCCER TEAM LEAVES

London, September 24.
The Turkish football team, Galata Saray, left London Airport for Istanbul today with five silver cups given to them by teams they have played in Britain.

The Turks, who lost all the five matches they played in Britain, will now go on to play in Turkey. They will play against the local teams in a series of matches.

They will play against the local teams in a series of matches. They will play against the local teams in a series of matches.

Ten clubs attend CNAAF meet

Representatives of 10 Clubs attended the China National Amateur Athletic Federation meeting held yesterday at the Chung Sing Club room, Des Voeux Road, Central.

The meeting was held to elect officials for the coming year but several clubs had not notified the committee who their representatives were the election was postponed to a later date.

The meeting, however, elected seven clubs each to send a representative to form an Advisory Committee.

The clubs were: Kwong Wah, South China A.A., Chinese YMCA, Chung Sing, Kit Chee, Tai Koo and the Chinese Recreation Club.

At the meeting yesterday it was also decided to leave the amendments and addition of the regulations of the CNAAF to the incoming committee which is to be elected.

Mr. Mok Ying-kwot gave an account of the expenditure of the CNAAF for the past year and after some discussion the accounts were passed.

Mr. Mok also told of the CNAAF's activities in sport for the past year, making mention of football and swimming. He added that the CNAAF would soon be organising a basketball competition which will begin in October.

New York, September 24.
National Football League results: Cleveland Browns 31 Baltimore Colts 0.

Pittsburgh 7 Detroit 10. Philadelphia Eagles 45 Chicago Cardinals 7.

Washington 21 Green Bay 35. Chicago Bears 31 San Francisco 20.—Associated Press.

Tickets for the No. 1 stand at \$8 and \$10 will be allocated to the various clubs, and those for the No. 2 stand opposite will be for sale to the public.

A discussion was held as to the method of distributing the tickets to the clubs. Mr. R. M. Ormer, the Secretary, said he would not want to act as ticket seller again this year, as he had had more than enough trouble last year, with latecomers asking him for tickets, and due to the confusion he suffered a financial loss which he had to make good.

It was decided that the Secretary would have to be responsible for the distribution of the tickets to the clubs, but to avoid a repetition of the trouble experienced last year, clubs will be called upon to name the number of tickets required after an allocation is made to them, and a cheque must be sent in payment to the Secretary by a certain date, after which no application will be entertained.

The number of tickets to be allocated to each club was left over to the next meeting, pending the numbering of the seats.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. C. Gillingham.

Weiss beaten by Drobny

Baden, Germany, September 24.
Jaroslav Drobny, self-exiled Czech tennis star now playing for Egypt, decisively beat Herald Weiss of Argentina, 6-1, 6-1, in the men's singles final of the international tennis tournament here today.

The Argentine played erratic tennis throughout the first set and did not produce his form of Saturday when he defeated Gottfried von Cramm in the semi-final.

Although Weiss improved in the second set, Drobny's superior technique proved too much for him.

The men's doubles final was won by Drobny and another self-exiled Czech, Jan Dostal, who conquered Herald Weiss and the Australian, Jack Harper, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.

Thema Long of Australia and Germany's Tilde Dietzschel triumphed over Rita Anderson of U.S. and Joan Curry (Britain), 6-3, 6-4, in the women's doubles final.—United Press.

Only fair

There are such in every country, but in countries like India and the United States, where such things are watched very closely, they are found out.

Has a Derby winner or any Classic candidate ever received any kind of dope before he went to the post? That question must remain unanswered because, in the minds of the Stewards, no trainer of Classic candidates, whether British, French, Italian, American or of any other nationality, would stoop so low as to assist his horse to win a Classic by drugs.

So they just do not take a test to find out. What would happen if they did? What would be the result if every runner in the live Classics this season had been carefully tested, not of course only those that placed but also those that were "walked clear" have been given in every case?

Maybe and maybe not. But just in case there was one "black sheep" would it not have been fairer to the others to take saliva tests? The Stewards would welcome the test, giving him protection. Only the stork would object and it is only right that he should be found out.—Reuters.

A protection

That is the theme behind the minds of the Stewards. Judging by the fact that such tests are taken are in minor races and the main public are usually those with only a few horses under their care.

The big men are, like Casser's wife, are beyond suspicion, even when they are "walked clear" behind their backs.

It is not fair to all concerned, the little trainer, as well as the big, the public or the Stewards.

A longer soccer season advocated

By RAYMOND GLENDENNING

Are we looking at soccer through the wrong end of a telescope? Is our season too short—not too long?

The annual crop of injuries, greater than ever this year, has revived the outcry from harassed League managers all over the country for smaller Leagues and fewer matches.

I'm not at all sure that is the proper solution. League Soccer has proved in attendance figures that it satisfies a very real demand for recreation.

Cutting down of fixtures would hit a number of districts unfairly, so I'm going to suggest the opposite.

The supporters of many sports who already think soccer gets too long a season will be angry, but I hope they will read all of what I have to say before launching a counter-attack.

The standard of our soccer must be improved. It can be done without hurting other sporting activities. Let us start with early season injuries.

The significant fact is that most of these are pulled muscles and occur to players who have had the longest lay-off.

Standing up to it. The men who went on the Rio and Canadian summer tours came back in good fettle. They have weathered the opening "rough and tumble" far better than their colleagues who stayed at home, and do not forget clubs badly hit by injuries soon drop down the table.

Next take performance. You'll not find a board room where it isn't agreed that a bad start of the season too often decides promotion and relegation.

Club sides packed with players of standing have found themselves in the danger zone as early as October. Why? Because players have been unable to reproduce their best form.

The stress and strain of two games a week has robbed them of the necessary time to get back their skill and accuracy and to practise vital tactical schemes with old and new colleagues. That is the greatest danger of these packed first few weeks. They are unfair!

The shining lights. To ram home my point, look at the men who have hardly had a breather from football and who are the shining lights of this present season—Stanley Matthews (Blackpool), Laurie Hughes (Liverpool), Jim Taylor (Fulham), Ramsey (Spurs), Ellerington (Southampton), and Monaghan (Middlesbrough), all men who made either the Rio or the Canadian trip.

These to my mind are strong arguments against the present arrangement of fixtures.

So I say spread them out. Lengthen the season not shorten it. End it in April as now, and, after a short tour, give players a month's holiday.

Then let them come back to an easy spell of training in July—and start the season with one mid-week match only during the four weeks of August. That would not only eliminate the start of the season pressure.

Again, in September and the following months midweek games could be spaced at wide intervals barring the Christmas and Easter holiday periods.

Those who will be arguments against this, "A longer season will interfere with attendance at summer sports," say some. Not if August midweek matches are played in the evening and once a week only.

"Midweek games mean loss of receipts," reply club directors. Maybe, but most clubs make big enough profits as it is. This may hit some of the poorer clubs, but what scheme to improve matters will not? And if a decrease in receipts means less for "crazy" transfer fees I'm all for it.

"Someone must have jumped the gun," is one of the many replies brought forth by my suggestion for the wider knowledge of and publicity for the "indirect free kick" signalling.

It comes from an official of the Referees and Linesmen's Association, in point of fact similar signals were approved at their Southport annual conference and will shortly become general. I am glad to hear it.

I also learn that the announcement was made at Fratton Park on two earlier occasions, so in this way at least "Pompey" have got off to a good start.

Incidentally there are a number of other offences for which an indirect free kick is the penalty, but space forbids mention of all except the most vital.

MOTOR RACING

Paris, September 24.
Robert Manzon, of France, driving a Simca, today won the Grand Prix de Perigueux Motor Race. He covered the 107.5 kilometre course in the final in 1 hr. 51 mins. 13.8 secs. for an average speed of 94.954 kilometres per hour.

Andre Simon, of France, also in a Simca, was second in 1 hr. 51 mins. 14.1 secs. and Surling Ross of Britain in a KLM, was placed third in 1 hr. 52 mins. 18.0 secs.

The event was run off in two elimination heats of 52.5 kilometres each, followed by the final.—Reuters.

MRS. TODD WINS

Berkeley, California, September 24.
Mrs. Pat Campbell, 42, of La Jolla, California, won the National Hard Court women's tennis championship by defeating Magda Furac, of Los Angeles, 6-3, 6-3, today.

Tom Brown, 39, of San Francisco, and Fritz Trabert, 34, of Los Angeles, were the doubles winners, defeating Kallstrom, Philippines, and De Zeeuw, Belgium, 6-4, 6-4, today.—Associated Press.

BUCKS-CHUNG FIGHT STILL POSSIBILITY

Amateur Golf Championship

Competitors who intend to enter for the Colony Amateur Golf Championship are reminded that entries close on Saturday.

The Championship (36 holes) will be played on October 8.

Winner of the Bogey Pool played at Fanling last week-end was W. P. Birtwhistle (14) who returned a card of four down.

The competition for next weekend at Fanling will be the Qualifying Round for the Captain's Cup.

Lady Golfers of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club are reminded that the annual Autumn Meeting will be held at Deep Water Bay on Thursday.

A Bogey Competition will be played in the morning. The afternoon events will be putting, long driving and putting and approach.

An entry list is posted at Deep Water Bay, but post-entries will be accepted. Players are to arrange their own partners.

HKFC BOWLS TEAM

The following have been selected to represent the Hong Kong Football Club in their Second Division Lawn Bowls League match against Kowloon Bowling Green Club at Austin Road today, starting at 4 p.m.

K. Smith, V. Horton, E. L. Strang and T. O. Morgan (skip); L. G. Young, J. Urquhart, A. H. McKenna and D. Fitches (skip); J. I. Barnes, R. J. Wyper, A. N. Other and B. A. Mansell (skip).

When approached yesterday, Mr. Lee said that he was "quite willing to promote the fight if it was agreeable to the parties concerned."

He added that he had promoted fights for both Burks and Chung before and they had been successful.

Mr. Lee went on to say that if Burks and Chung were willing, the fight could take place within two weeks, on October 14, at Caroline Hill, and would be a main bout in the International Amateur Boxing Association Rules.

Sponsors for the fight were Mr. Anthony Martinez and Mr. Sherry Burks.

However, when September 18 came around, the fight was postponed indefinitely because of technicalities which had arisen.

It was a great disappointment to the many who were eagerly waiting for the bout and also disappointed the Navy boxers who had been training hard to fight the pick of Chinese boxers on the same night in support of the main event.

Bucks' suggestion. In answer to advice given by many of his admirers, Bucks has written to Afouline Chung suggesting that Mr. Lee Kim-bum be invited to promote the fight between them.

Mr. Lee was himself a boxer of no mean repute before the war but is now content to run his own gymnasium and promote occasional boxing contests for the benefit of boxers and boxing enthusiasts of the Colony.

Yanks beat Bosox as Tigers lose

New York, September 24.
The New York Yankees drove closer to their second straight American League pennant today as they whipped the Boston Red Sox 9-5 while second-place Detroit dropped its second straight game to Cleveland.

The Yankees slugged Willard Nixon from the mound almost at the outset and continued the assault against almost the entire Boston bullpen.

Convincing Ted Williams tried mightily for the Sox, hitting his 27th and 28th homers, Bobby Doerr hit his 27th for the Sox, Phil Rizzuto homered for the Yankees.

Bob Lemon was the whole show as Cleveland nipped Detroit 2-1 in a 19-inning thriller to hand the Tigers' pennant chances another blow.

Lemon not only held the Tigers to five hits, but also scored both his team's runs. He homered in the fourth and scored the winning tally after opening the last half of the 10th with a triple.

Washington's Carlos Pascual edged the Philadelphia Athletics' Johnny Kucab in a battle of rookie right-handers, as the Senators won 3-1. It was Pascual's first major league appearance.

Superb in-game performances by Stubby Overmire and Ned Garver gave the St. Louis Browns a double victory, 5-0 and 6-1, over the Chicago White Sox.

Overmire shut out the Sox on eight hits in the opener. Garver not only tossed a three-hitter in the nightcap, but also drove in two runs on a double and a brace of singles.

Burns win. Brooklyn's Jim Hearn, the pennant favorite, pitched a hitless Philadelphia 11-0 in the National League, with Erv Fallica throwing a two-hit shutout and hitting a grand slam homer.

The loss cut the Phils' lead to five games over the onrushing Brooklyn, who have won six straight.

The Chicago Cubs blasted four St. Louis hurlers for 12 hits, including homers by Hank Sauer and Roy Smalley, to win 8-3.

Sauer's two-run homer was his 33th of the season and increased his runs batted in total to 101.

Three-run homers by Hank Thompson and Don Mueller powered the New York Giants to a conclusive 12-4 win over the Boston Braves.

Highbridge Jim Hearn, held the Athletics to seven hits, including four homers, by Tommy Holmes which accounted for all the Boston runs.

Wally Werleke stole home from third with the winning run in the sixth inning to give the Pittsburgh Pirates a 2-1 win over the Cincinnati Reds.

In the major Cincinnati-Evali Suppan game, Suppan had a

Boxing fans who have patiently waited for the much discussed and long delayed "grudge" fight between Ramsey Bucks and Chung Fook-lun (Afouline Chung) may be rewarded for their patience in the very near future.

Whether the bout will be held or not now rests on the shoulders of Chung Fook-lun, who was the one who called for the fight in the first instance.

After much beating about the bush contracts were amably signed by the two contestants at the Victoria Recreation Club on the night of September 5 to meet each other in a six-round welterweight bout at Caroline Hill on September 19.

Ramsey Bucks, the undefeated local Lightweight Champion, was willing to fight Afouline Chung, who is in the Welterweight class, under the International Boxing Association Rules.

Sponsors for the fight were Mr. Anthony Martinez and Mr. Sherry Burks.

However, when September 18 came around, the fight was postponed indefinitely because of technicalities which had arisen.

It was a great disappointment to the many who were eagerly waiting for the bout and also disappointed the Navy boxers who had been training hard to fight the pick of Chinese boxers on the same night in support of the main event.

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He added that he had promoted fights for both Burks and Chung before and they had been successful.

Mr. Lee went on to say that if Burks and Chung were willing, the fight could take place within two weeks, on October 14, at Caroline Hill, and would be a main bout in the International Amateur Boxing Association Rules.

Sponsors for the fight were Mr. Anthony Martinez and Mr. Sherry Burks.

However, when September 18 came around, the fight was postponed indefinitely because of technicalities which had arisen.

It was a great disappointment to the many who were eagerly waiting for the bout and also disappointed the Navy boxers who had been training hard to fight the pick of Chinese boxers on the same night in support of the main event.

Bucks' suggestion. In answer to advice given by many of his admirers, Bucks has written to Afouline Chung suggesting that Mr. Lee Kim-bum be invited to promote the fight between them.

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